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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR

THE RUSSIAN WAR-TIDE, after a period of ebb that carried it back to within cannon-shot of Warsaw, is now pictured in the dispatches as sweeping forward with a momentum that, for a time at least, overwhelms the German and Austrian offensive and clears Russian territory of the Teuton foe. The interrupted invasions of East Prussia and Galicia have been resumed with increased strength, and for the first time Russian troops have crossed the boundary into the province of Posen, within 200 miles of Berlin. By these achievements, many observers agree, Russia preempts the center of the stage in Europe's theater of war; the broad and rapid developments in the eastern field between the checking of the German advance about the middle of October and the recapture of Jaroslav on November 5 affording a vivid contrast to the titanic deadlock in France and Belgium. Operating on a battle-line aggregating hundreds of miles, the Russian armies have driven back an invading force estimated at 1,000,000 men, the retreat being forced at a rate of fourteen miles a day. "It is in Poland and Galicia," remarks a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "that war has retained its dramatic aspects—rapid marches, heavy engagements, decisive results, swift retreats, surprize attacks, flanking movements, sharp rear-guard actions." Glancing back over the Russian operations since the beginning of the war, this observer goes on to say:

"In East Prussia, in Poland, and in Galicia, the battle-lines have swayed back and forth, not hundreds of yards at a time as in the west, but twenty-five, fifty, one hundred miles at a time. The first phase in East Prussia began with the Russians close to Königsberg and ended with the tremendous Russian slaughter at Tannenberg. Two weeks after Tannenberg the Prussians were pressing deep into Russian territory and hammering at the line of the Niemen. Two weeks later the Russians were surging back against the Prussian frontier. In Galicia, by the middle of September, the Russians had crossed the San and were pressing forward on Krakow. Three weeks later they were back of the San in full retirement before the Austrians. To-day they are once more across the river, and once more moving on Krakow. The most dramatic change of all has occurred in central Poland. On October 20 the Russians were battling to save Warsaw; to-day the Germans have retreated close to 150 miles, and the Russian vanguard is across the Silesian frontier."

The same writer, who analyzes each day's war news for the *Evening Post's* readers, finds in this last result "more than fair justification for the exultant Russian claim voiced in a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas to General Joffre that the Russians have gained 'the greatest victory since the beginning of the war.'" This claim, we are told, refers to the conflict which began near Warsaw on October 14 and ended, for the moment, with the occupation of Jaroslav. We read further:

"During these three weeks of fighting the Russians have beaten at least three great armies—the German host which advanced through central Poland against Warsaw, the Austrian army which advanced through southern Poland against Ivangorod, and the Austrian Army, or more than one army, which had advanced in Galicia against the River San, driven the Russians from Jaroslav, virtually compelled the abandonment of the siege of Przemysl, and at one time seemed to threaten the evacuation of Lemberg, won by the Russian armies in the course of the first month of the war. The Austro-German forces thus defeated must have numbered a million men. Taking the events of the last three weeks as parts of a single operation, no such battle has been fought since the beginning of the war on either front. Add to this the fact that on the East Prussian frontier the Russians have been pressing forward till they are now once more on German soil, and the completeness of the victory is rivaled only by the full round of German successes in France and Belgium during the third week of August."

Now, we are told, Russia presents an unbroken battle-line from the Baltic to the Dniester, and, "for the first time since the beginning of the war, the way lies open for a formidable Russian thrust all along the line." To quote the *Evening Post's* expert once more:

"Taking the situation in Poland in conjunction with the situation in the west, the fourteenth week of the war closes ominously for the Kaiser. At the beginning of the war it was assumed that the Allies in the west must play the anvil to the Russian hammer. Both functions have been realized—the French and English by holding stubbornly, the Russians by hitting hard."

The Russian tactics during the German retreat, according to an associate editor of *The Army and Navy Journal*, who discusses the war in the New York *Times*, consisted of constant flanking movements by a large and mobile Cossack army. Thus whenever the Germans made a stand "their supply-lines were threatened and they had to retreat to avoid disaster." Germany, having failed to inflict a serious blow upon Russia, "is now confronted in both battle-zones by superior forces." He points out however, that the German retreat "seems to be greater than was called for by the Russian operations," and he surmises that this rapid falling back is probably for the purpose of taking up defensive positions of their own choosing. If this is the case, he says,

"The Russian advance must soon slow up in order to give

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them time to bring up their heavy artillery and to make the many other preparations that will be needed to enable them to exert their full force against the new German defensive position."

The Springfield *Republican* notes that "Russian reports of great victories all along the line coincide with the reports from the western field of large German reenforcements to press the

WHERE RUSSIA AND TURKEY MEET.

attack in Flanders." It goes on to suggest that probably "the sweeping Russian victory is simply a successful advance against a line somewhat weakened and retiring in reasonably good order to a prepared defensive position, as after the battle of the Marne." The Springfield paper adds, however, that while the German force opposing Russia appears to have been somewhat weakened, the Russian armies "will hardly reach their maximum before January." But the Brooklyn *Eagle* is convinced that "Berlin and Vienna are in no immediate danger." According to one theory, said to be of official German origin, the German retreat in Poland was part of a deep-laid scheme on the part of General von Hindenburg to draw the Russians away from their base. Berlin dispatches quote Major Morah, military correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, as denying the possibility of an effective Russian invasion. "The German forces in the East," he declares, "are more than strong enough to prevent the Russians from gaining a foothold on German territory." In a Copenhagen dispatch to the London *Times* we read:

"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Krakow, and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces."

A Petrograd correspondent adds the information that "the Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barb-wired entanglements along the whole of the Russian-German frontier," altho "their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Königsberg, Loethers, Grandenz, Bromberg, Posen, Glogau, Breslau, and Niesse."

"Bloody and terrible checks," agrees the editor of the New York *Evening Sun*, "are the natural thing to expect now that Russia is on the margin of Germany herself." But glancing at the results of a hundred days of war, he goes on to say:

"In the East it is not longer to be doubted that there is a real, efficient, powerful Russian Army, well equipped, effectively led. The Russia that the Kaiser has to deal with is comparable not with the Slav State which lost Port Arthur, or even that which faltered before Plevna and failed at Sebastopol. Rather it is the Russia that fought Napoleon at Borodino and Frederick at Zorndorf, a Russia bound to give, capable of enduring terrific blows."

Peculiarly ominous for Austria, according to the same authority, are the recent Russian successes. "It is perfectly plain," he says, "that Austrian conditions, after brief amelioration, have again become well-nigh desperate." And in proof of this he cites an official statement from Vienna conceding the return of Russian troops to Bukovina and Western Galicia. We read:

"This admission means that two Austrian provinces have been for a second time almost completely evacuated. Save for the invested fortress of Przemysl, the passes of the Carpathians, and the immediate environs of Krakow, Galicia, and Bukovina are now in the hands of the Czar.

"This conquest is in itself considerable. The combined area of Galicia and Bukovina is 35,000 square miles, or three times that of Belgium: the aggregate population 9,000,000 against 7,500,000 for Belgium, and perhaps 1,500,000 for the districts in France now occupied by the Germans.

"But neither population nor territory measures the extent of the disaster to Francis Joseph incident to the conquest of his Eastern provinces. In the various operations his armies have three times suffered terrible defeat: at Lemberg in the opening days, at Rawaruska, Jaroslav, Tomazov in the later days, and now finally before Ivangorod and along the San. . . . . .

"Moreover, at the end of four months Servia, far from being crusht, seems to keep the field in full strength. In a Balkan winter now begun there is little prospect of a successful invasion of the Servian mountains. On the Danube and the Vistula Austria has failed."

Further light is thrown on Austrian conditions by a dispatch from Rome to the New York *Times*, in which we read:

"As was reported before the last great battle, which proved

WHERE SLAV AND TEUTON CLASH.

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A BAD BREAK.
—Lanning in the Providence *Journal*.

HERE GOES!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

such a crushing defeat, the Austrian War Office sent to the front all the men of the Landsturm, three-fourths of whom were scarcely fit for the police work and railway watching which they had done up to then, and were much less capable of rendering service in the field.

"The military authorities had no choice but to call them up, for all the best troops had been put out of action in Galicia, while the Hungarian cavalry, which are the finest soldiers the Dual Monarchy possesses, were all drafted north long ago to help the Germans push through to Calais. They behaved splendidly in Belgium, but were almost annihilated by the naval guns. In a single list of the losses suffered by this crack corps in one week alone appear the names of 867 Magyars belonging to the most exclusive circles of the Hungarian aristocracy.

"Apart from its enormous losses in the field, the Austro-Hungarian Army has been seriously affected as a fighting force by the indiscipline and even sedition seething in the ranks. Some of the twenty-four regiments from the Carpathian region were shot down more or less wholesale at the very outset of hostilities for refusing to march against the Russians. Despite the terrible example made of the mutineers, the spirit of insubordination was not checked, with the consequence that in the very first engagements whole regiments went over to the Russians.

"In Bosnia and Herzegovina things are rapidly approaching a crisis. Natives are deserting from their regiments by hundreds together. There is a constant stream of men returning to their homes from all sides. German troops have been detached to fetch them back, and as all the villages side with the deserters, civil war is raging over entire districts.

"The Germans are relentless in their methods of dealing with the mutineers. In order to strike terror into the population, executions are carried out wholesale. At Bugojno, for instance, out of 380 able-bodied men that place contained, only 111 escaped being shot. At Mostar 80 men were executed at the same time, while the shooting of parties of 15, 20, and 30 at a time is of daily occurrence. Frequently whole villages are burned down as well, as a further example.

"It is easy to understand after this how the Russians are driving the Austrians like sheep before them, without taking into account the terrible ravages cholera is making in the ranks of the unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers."

Since Turkey's entrance into the war Russia has also had on her hands a naval campaign in the Black Sea and a land campaign in Transcaucasia, but these have not yet reached the dimensions of major operations. Constantinople is said to be Russia's chief objective, but, as the Baltimore *News* remarks, "Russia's path to Constantinople runs through Berlin."

THE PARAGRAPHERS WELCOME TURKEY

A HOLY war would certainly be a holy terror.—*Columbia State.*

SPEAKING of seats of war, there's the Ottoman.—*Columbia State.*

THE Ottoman is beginning to look more like a door-mat.—*Boston Transcript.*

TURKEY'S regiments of Kurds are naturally the cream of the army.—*Columbia State.*

THE Turkish question: Which of the Allies is to have the wish-bone.—*Indianapolis Star.*

RATHER indiscreet of Turkey to step into the lime-light so near Thanksgiving.—*Louisville Times.*

TURKEY now has every opportunity to announce a going-out-of-business sale of rugs and cigarets.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE Russians are calling Constantinople "Czargrad," but it might better be spelled with a final "b."—*Tacoma News.*

WE trust that the Kaiser will not commit a *faux pas* by absent-mindedly decorating the Sultan with the Iron Cross.—*Boston Transcript.*

CYPRUS is, as it were, the left drum-stick.—*Boston Transcript.*

THANK goodness, Turkey has no poet laureate!—*Columbia State.*

THE Terrible Turk is taking a terrible chance.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

ONWARD, Christian-Mohammedan-Buddhist-Shinto-Brahmin soldiers!—*Columbia State.*

TURKISH-AMERICANS may now write to the papers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GIVE the Turk some credit. He hasn't announced that Allah is on his side.—*Columbia State.*

THE entrance of Turkey into the war presages a gobble of some sort.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE worst thing about the loss of a Turkish soldier is that it causes so many widows.—*Washington Post.*

GUNS are booming around both Sinai and Ararat. It is an old world and still full of trouble.—*Springfield Republican.*

WE expect to hear any day now that the big league magnates have released Turkey to the Asia Minors.—*Boston Transcript.*

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MISSOURI RECALLS ITS FULL-CREW LAW

THAT even the popular heart has at last been softened by the financial plight of the railroads, and that railroad-baiting is consequently no longer a profitable sport for politicians—these are the principal lessons seen by many editorial observers in Missouri's repudiation, by a referendum vote of the people, of the Full-crew Law passed two years ago by her legislature. Another lesson deduced by the New York *Times*, which has hitherto manifested no enthusiasm for such direct legislative devices as the initiative and referendum, is that "the people are better judges of their business than those who assume to be specialists in what the people think and want." Full-crew laws, which are now on the statute-books in about twenty States, prescribe the number of men that shall make up a train crew. Eight similar laws have been before Congress, but none has yet been enacted. One of the arguments advanced by the advocates of these laws is that they increase the safety of railway travel. The railroads, on the other hand, have always contended that the laws prescribe more men than are necessary. There is no connection, they argue, between superfluous labor and safety. A St. Louis dispatch to the New York *Commercial* quotes a Missouri railroad official as naming the following reasons for the popular overthrow of the Full-crew Law in that State:

"The fact that men who hitherto have been able to get work from the roads have been unable to do so and voted against anything which meant further hardship for the railroads.

"The decrease in sales of commodities to railroads, which influenced traveling men, business men, and manufacturers to work against the bill.

"The belief of the farmer that the passage of the bill would result only in a further indirect tax on him and his desire for the sort of service he has had in the past.

"The conviction among railroad employees that the roads could stand no further operating expenses without wage-cuts and lay-offs."

So the Full-crew Law, put on the books in response to a supposed popular demand, remarks the New York *Sun*, "was vetoed by the public itself" in a manner that made it plain that "the people of Missouri do not want the railroads bled." Other papers affirm that the nation is of the same mind as Missouri. "The people are tired of oppressive legislation against the railroads," says the New York *Herald*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* rejoices that "a sense of justice seems to be asserting itself." Missouri's decisive adverse majority of more than 60,000 marks, in the opinion of the Rochester *Post Express*, "the beginning of the end of meddlesome legislation having no other purpose than to burden the carrying corporations by compelling them to make worse than useless expenditures." Missouri's verdict, remarks the Providence *Journal*, "should encourage the Eastern roads to continue their fight against the 'full-crew' laws which are cutting into their earnings and compelling them to take off trains and curtail plans for improvements." The Boston *Herald* also hails the Missouri referendum result as "one of the most significant of recent events," and the Boston *News Bureau* characterizes it as "a straw indicating a refreshing change in the political wind." But if the popular attitude toward the railroads has undergone a change, the New York *World* reminds us, it is only because the attitude of the railroads toward the people has also changed for the better. Says *The World:*

"Granger wrath against common carriers would never have risen to dangerous height if railroad managers had played fair; if they had charged traffic what it cost, not what it would bear; if they had demanded interest returns only on capital invested, not water; if they had refused to build up one enterprise or one community at the expense of others by discriminating rates or by secret rebates. In proportion as railroads deal fairly with the public in future, they may more and more confidently expect fair dealing in return."

STAMPING OUT THE CATTLE PLAGUE

THE OUTBREAK of aphthous fever, or "foot-and-mouth" disease, among our live stock within the last two weeks, which one paper characterized as "nothing less than appalling," is reported now to be fairly well in hand, and less of a national peril than at first seemed possible. With the discovery of the first case in the Chicago stock-yards came, within forty-eight hours, news of like infection discovered in ten different States, and, slightly later, in three more. The amazing suddenness of its appearance in so many places simultaneously awoke the authorities to take radical steps to prevent wider infection, and thus much of the threatened loss has been averted. In the thirteen States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Delaware, the most stringent quarantine has been imposed, and every means taken to root out the disease. A quarantine has been placed on all imports of cattle from Canada. In the Chicago stock-yards, as elsewhere, we are told, not only were infected and suspected cattle shot, but even the pigeons that live in the eaves of the buildings. This was in obedience to the warning of the Department of Agriculture, which the New York *Commercial* summarizes thus:

"The Department of Agriculture warns the whole country that every suspected case should be reported by telegraph to Washington. No one should hesitate, because the Federal Government and the States will pay the owner the full meat value for his arrivals as if in good health, in case they have to be slaughtered. It is believed that pigeons, English sparrows, and rats spread the contagion, and they too should be killed off in infected districts."

Much credit is given by the New York *Evening Sun* to the Chicago Bureau of Animal Industry for reporting so promptly the first case that appeared in the stock-yards, and dealing with the whole affair in a manner so thorough and straightforward; but some criticism of our meat-inspection system is offered by several papers, on the suspicion that the dual system of State and Federal supervision may permit bungling and so account for the present situation. "Still," agrees one critic, the Springfield *Republican*,

"it is entirely possible that the outbreak of this disease in such widely separated localities is no discredit to the inspection system; that, indeed, the inspection system is to be credited with having swiftly discovered the epidemic in time to prevent its spread to alarming and costly proportions. The final judgment must be suspended until the history of the present outbreak is complete."

Coming to the effect of the cattle plague on the ultimate consumer, *The Commercial* vouchsafes us reassuringly that

"There is little danger of infection to the consumer of meat, and there should be no serious advance in the price of beef. . . . The Government inspection of meat in all of the large markets of the country is said to be careful and efficient. All wholesale beef plants have sanitary appliances and methods, and meat is prepared for consumption under supervision of officers of the Government, so that it is believed no diseased meat will reach the retail shops. In the case of milk there probably is greater danger of human infection, and some authorities recommend that all milk be boiled before use even if such treatment reduce the nutritive properties.

"There has been some appreciation already in the cost of meat and there may be a further rise in prices, but prominent packers are understood to hold the opinion that this advance will be only temporary. It is due chiefly to the closing of the Chicago stock-yards, through which Western meat is forwarded to Eastern centers. This embargo compels shippers to divert their meat to other Western cities, but does not reduce the supply. As the large producing States of the West are free from the disease, so far as known, there should be only an inappreciable shortage in beef. The chief item of higher cost will arise from delayed transportation and higher freight charges because of slightly longer transportation routes."

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FUTURE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PROBABLY no political party, so the Indianapolis *News* observes, "ever grew so rapidly as the Progressive, or ungrew so rapidly." And the favorite topic of the writers of editorial election comment is the astonishing shrinkage of a party which gave Theodore Roosevelt 88 electoral votes two years ago and which cast 600,000 more popular votes than did the Republicans. In only half a dozen States did the Progressives poll a respectable fraction of their 1912 vote, and their Congressional representation was cut from 18 to 7. So the prevailing opinion of Republican, Democratic, and Independent editors is that the Progressive party is dead and its leader's political career ended, while even the Progressive Baltimore *News* admits "the fading of the Progressive movement." On the other hand, there are a smaller body of editors who agree with Mr. Henry M. Pindell's Peoria *Journal* that even after this fall's disasters the Progressives "are still a vital factor in the important political centers of the country." The Springfield *Republican* sees ground for Progressive comfort in Governor Johnson's 250,000 votes and victory in California, Mr. Pinchot's 260,000 votes in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Robbins's 200,000 votes in Illinois. One Progressive Senator and seven Progressive Congressmen survive the Republican landslide, points out the New York *Progressive* in the State where the Progressive failure was most complete. And, while the election was "a stinging rebuke to a Democratic Administration," it was not "an election in which national Progressivism was at stake." And this journal predicts a successful future for the party.

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

Yet the very number and importance of the newspapers in all sections which dismiss the "dead" party with brief words of more or less respectful adieu is impressive. In New York *The Sun* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Commercial* join in the farewell. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and Providence *Journal* (Ind.) exchange greetings over the grave of New England Progressivism. Southern Democracy is represented by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Atlanta *Constitution*, Savannah *News*, Richmond *News-Leader*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Republican relief breathes from the editorial columns of the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Brooklyn *Standard Union*. In the Far West, the proximity of Progressive California does not make the national party's demise less assured in the eyes of the Butte *Post* (Ind.) and Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.). The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), a consistent foe of the founder of the Progressive party, asks his remaining followers to give the party corpse a decent interment, arguing that the keeping up of a shell of an organization to serve the ambitions of a few hungry leaders is a menace to the country. Similar advice comes from the much more friendly Chicago *News* (Ind.), which thinks that in view of the election returns "adherents of the new third party ought to return to the ranks of the two old parties and there continue their earnest work for progress in national affairs." *The News* may be classed with another group of dailies whose obituaries are less final, for various reasons. No real doubt about the moribund condition of the Progressive party, but rather simple kindness of heart, unwillingness to offend newly returned Republicans, or regard for a political force that made Democratic triumph possible, seem to prevail in the editorial comment of dailies like the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Chattanooga *News* (Dem), Columbia *State* (Dem.), Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), Governor-elect Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), and Chicago *Herald* (Ind.). The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and *States* are positive enough about national Progressive weakness, but have to admit that Louisiana is sending a Progressive instead of a Democrat to represent one of her Congressional districts in Washington. The success of the Progressive State ticket in California is a sufficient reminder to the Republican San Francisco *Chronicle*, San Diego *Union*, Tacoma *Ledger*, and Portland *Oregonian* that not quite all the Progressives are ready to come back to the old party.

Taking the election results as a whole, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is by no means sure that the Progressive party is "irretrievably smashed." Because the Progressives "have fallen so far short of their tremendous performance of two years ago, they are judged to be in their death-agonies." But, we are told, when the Progressive executive committee holds its coming meeting in Chicago, they will note the big vote in the important States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California. So *The Republican* concludes "that the Progressive party will live long enough to be something of a factor in the next Presidential election."

And the conservative Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, assured tho it is that the new party has no national future, notes that it was an important factor in several States—

"In fact, there is not a single State which has heretofore been regarded as normally Republican in which Republican failure to elect was not directly due to the Progressive defection."

It is true that Republican division has largely disappeared, but the reunion, thinks the New York *Globe* (Ind.), is not necessarily permanent, nor does it necessarily portend Republican victory in 1916. Wherewith the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) whole-heartedly agrees, saying:

"Voters who left the party once may easily leave it again if bad leadership once more turns their stomachs. And let no one suppose that the Progressives have come back for the purpose of making a Roman holiday for Barnes and Penrose.

"The men who left the party to strike at the reactionary bosses came back to it to strike at Wilson. They can be kept in it. They can be alienated from it in such numbers as to make 1916 another overturn. It is up to the progressive element in the Republican party."

So the Progressive Chicago *Tribune*, with a touch of apparent desire for amalgamation, declares that "whether they call themselves Progressives, progressive Republicans, or Republicans," the voters will never stoop to boss dictation. But by "putting principle above partizanship and national welfare above personal ambitions, the same elements which made the Republican party progressive in 1912 can control it in 1916," and "if they do control it in 1916, the party will be successful," but "if a spirit of revenge is cherished, or if discouragement prevail, if the hard-faced, soft-bodied men of the Colosseum return to the saddle, the Republican party will not succeed."

Several important Progressive papers, notably the Philadelphia *North American*, account for their defeat by the voters' eagerness to hit the Democratic Administration and tariff-makers, and their natural flocking to the Republican "party of

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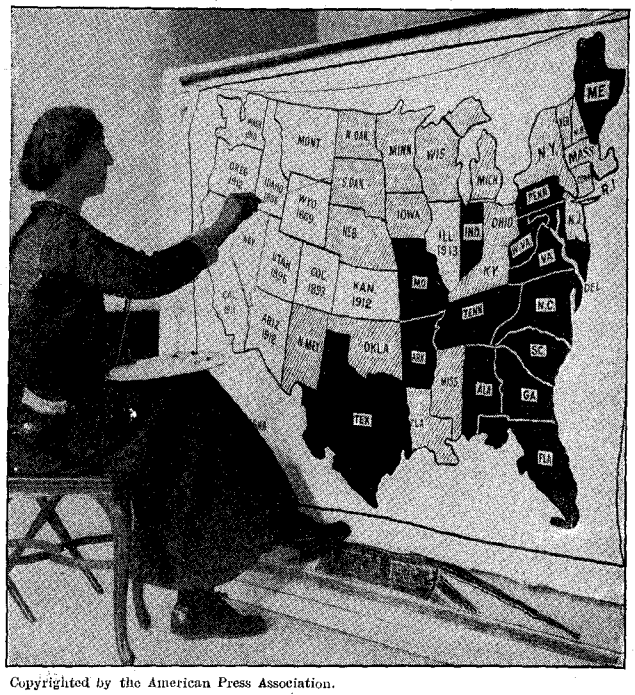
protection," despite its many errors. Other Progressives, among them the defeated candidate for Governor of New York, are now persuaded that "the country still favors a two-party system." An Illinois Progressive leader, Medill McCormick, attributes the election results to a general reaction against progressive policies. The Springfield *Republican*, too, in one of its careful editorial reviews, sums up the election as "a



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PUTTING THE SUFFRAGE STATES ON THE MAP.

Note how the eleven white full suffrage States are grouped in the West. In Illinois women vote for Presidential electors and municipal officers. In the other shaded States they take part in certain school and minor elections. The black States have not yet "seen the light."

triumph for conservatism over radicalism." It is due partly to business depression and partly to the war, for "the world to-day has no desire for innovation and experimentation, because a large part of it is in flames and the remaining part is thinking of its fire-extinguishers." *The Republican* explains President Wilson's "driving" of Congress as due to a desperate attempt to clinch "so much of the radical program as was possible before the onrushing ride of reaction should become irresistible." And this conservative reaction "was sure to fall upon the Progressive party with terrific effect because nothing stronger than the bond of personal admiration for a great popular leader had drawn a large number of its members into the Progressive ranks."

The hostile New York *Evening Sun* finds that, instead of the rank and file deserting their leader, it was the leader who betrayed his followers. This editor admits that "there was in the new party the promise of new ideals in public life." And "it is because he has sacrificed this cause, because he has used these aspirations and these ideals as mere coin of political barter for his own personal fortune, that Theodore Roosevelt emerges from the present campaign not merely crusht as a political general, but bankrupt as a moral force."

So, it may be noted, the papers are writing obituaries of the leader as well as the cause, for the *Evening Sun's* estimate of the Colonel's future is likewise that of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *World*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.). Yet the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* and Columbia *State* think there are possibilities that the Colonel may "come back," and the New York *Globe* (Ind.) soberly asserts that "if his hat was in the ring again he could probably get to-day, in an open and fair Republican primary, more votes than any other candidate."

TWO MORE SUFFRAGE STATES

WHILE ONLY TWO of the seven States voting were carried for woman suffrage, the workers themselves look upon the result as a decided victory. And most friendly editorial observers offer congratulation rather than condolence, seeing that the two States won, making a present total of twelve equal-suffrage States with ninety-one electoral votes, are a clear and permanent gain, while in the States lost the suffragists have "only begun to fight." To the women who are now working valiantly to stem the rising suffrage tide, however, the returns tell a different story. To quote Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, their national president, "woman suffrage is doomed," and "it is apparent that the backbone of the movement is broken when six—at this writing—of the States in which the question was submitted turned it down by big majorities." And, it is noted, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, which have decided to remain content with man-made government, are larger and more important commonwealths than Montana and Nevada. Yet the winning of Nevada with its 80,000 population gives especial satisfaction to *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) "because Nevada is wholly surrounded by suffrage States. It was the one black spot remaining in the solid block of white on the suffrage map." And as for the States not carried, the suffrage editor notes that "in Ohio, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the affirmative vote showed a marked gain over the last time the question was submitted," while the women ought to be encouraged by the large vote in the States where the question was submitted for the first time. The vote in Nebraska, the Lincoln *Star* admits, was sufficiently close to justify the friends of suffrage "in the hope that another trial may bring different results." The campaign in South Dakota, thinks the Aberdeen *American*, "has established a broader foundation upon which future efforts toward the possession of the ballot will be founded." In North Dakota, the Bismarck *Tribune* opines that the issue "has been disposed of decisively and should not be resurrected again for several years," while the editor of the Fargo *Courier-News* writes that the suffrage managers did not expect the amendment to carry this time, but that they expect to overcome the majority against them "next time, for, of course, there will be a 'next time' very soon." Turning to Ohio, we note the Springfield *Sun's* prediction that before many years "a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of woman suffrage will give the women the ballot." Congratulatory editorials appear in papers like the New York *Globe*, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and New Orleans *Item;* and the Philadelphia *North American*, voicing the sentiment of many suffragists, says editorially:

"Montana and Nevada have been added to the white States of the map; and they will always be white. No State that ever gave the vote to its women ever took it away again. Nearly every other forward movement has had its instances of reaction. Even prohibition has occasionally lost ground.

"But a position once won for woman suffrage is forever won. Instead of becoming a source of weakness to the movement—a citadel which has to be defended—each new suffrage State is an impregnable base from which the attack can be carried on against the common enemy.

"This is true not merely because of the demonstrated benefits and justice of suffrage, but because suffrage changes the entire political organism of a community; and the women themselves, once having the right to vote, will never give it up. And it can never be taken from them without their consent."

Others, represented by the New York *Times*, *World*, *Tribune*, and *Press*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Boston *Transcript* and *Herald*, Washington *Star*, and Chicago *Herald*, see in the election results a setback for the suffrage cause, tho they do not believe it will do more than delay ultimate success. Some of these editors impute the suffragists' failure to win more States

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to the same cause as does Mrs. Medill McCormick, the Chicago suffrage leader. She says: "We are suffering with the general reaction against radicalism, since woman suffrage is a radical movement." Antisuffrage workers interpret it as a sign that the voters "could not stand for the campaign methods of the women," or say that "the chivalrous Western men voted against woman suffrage because they were convinced that was the way their wives and daughters wanted them to vote." The latter idea was prevalent in Nebraska, according to the editor of the Grand Island *Independent*, while an additional reason for the defeat lay "in the fact that Nebraska, without votes for women, has better laws in the interest of womanhood and childhood than has a neighboring State in which the women have voted for fifteen years." One happy antisuffragist adds that the result of the election will check the suffrage movement in States where the proposition is soon to be voted on and will have a psychological effect upon the minds of politicians, to wit: "Our prominent men will not be in such a rush to get on the band-wagon. . . . The Members of Congress won't be so easily persuaded by the suffragists that their victory is inevitable." One handicap for the suffrage workers, in the opinion of several Eastern editors, was the belief in many States (especially Ohio, where both suffrage and prohibition were defeated) that the two causes go hand-in-hand. Such, for instance, is the opinion of the editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Press*. But the New York *Sun* wonders whether such a belief is really justified, saying that in Ohio and Missouri it undoubtedly counted in the final result; yet in this election Arizona and Washington, where women voted, went dry, while California, with women voting, remained wet.

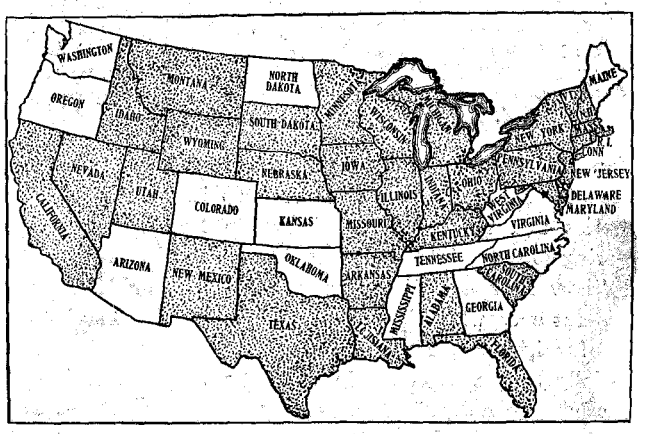
In one of the new suffrage States, the Butte *Daily Miner* and the Helena *Independent* argue that the coming of equal suffrage will make very little difference to the average citizen of Montana, since, as *The Daily Miner* puts it, "no revolutions in political or social affairs have resulted in States that have adopted this course." For instance, "up to the time that this last election was held not a single State which had granted the ballot to women had been converted to the prohibition column, and yet both sides used the argument that if women voted the saloon would be put out of business." And in a State where woman suffrage was decisively voted down, *The Gazette*, of St. Joseph, Missouri, says "the liquor-dealers are needlessly frightened if they are opposing woman suffrage as a proved menace to their business." There is nothing in the actual practise of equal suffrage up to the present to justify such a view, he adds, and yet "the liquor interests will continue to look with unfriendly eye upon woman's attempt to obtain the ballot," for the simple reason that "any interest whose future is menaced as compared to its present status will oppose the injection of a new and therefore uncertain element into those matters relating closely to its own welfare."

To those looking through the election returns to find what effect the extension of the franchise is having, the result is not particularly enlightening. The facts noted above would seem to show, as the writer of a Chicago press dispatch remarks, "that women do not unanimously oppose saloons." In Illinois, this writer agrees with the editor of the Chicago *News* that "women seem to be voting mainly as their men folk vote." Yet *The News* cites several instances of the value of their work at the Chicago polls in defeating certain undesirable candidates, while "in California, where women's political activity is especially marked, their influence is strongly felt on the side of good candidates and good measures." Furthermore, "as bearing upon the effect of votes for women," the Springfield *Republican* asks us to compare Illinois with Pennsylvania:

"Roger Sullivan was defeated, while Mr. Penrose was mightily a winner. It is not necessary to claim that the women caused Sullivan's defeat, but the fact remains that a Sullivan victory can not be charged to an equal-suffrage State."

PROHIBITION WINNING THE WEST

THE FACT that the four States which went "dry" at the recent election were Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona means, in the Detroit *Journal's* phrase, that "the wild West and the barbarous South have joined fortunes in abolishing the saloon." Now, adds the Springfield *Republican*, prohibition is to be tried out in all sections of the country. "With the movement passing in intensity from the South to the Far West, the absence of a race motive in total prohibition" makes it seem probable to the New York *Evening Post* "that in each of the newly added States the laws will



THE FOURTEEN WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS.

involve a struggle between rural and urban population." Yet it thinks "there is every reason to believe that public sentiment in even the largest Western cities will uphold the law once it is the law." Against the four States voting for prohibition, the important States of Ohio and California decided to remain wet. This gives such a liquor-trade paper as the Philadelphia *National Herald* cause for rejoicing, especially since in several other States, notably Missouri and Pennsylvania, local-option propositions or local-option candidates were defeated. But, as the Antisaloon League organ, *The New Republic* (Westerville, Ohio), notes, the four new dry commonwealths followed the lead of Virginia, which, on September 22, voted for State-wide prohibition, "so that the results of voting this fall show a 5 to 2 ratio in the seven States in which elections were held." In the States which were lost "a fight for the next election will be begun at once," and the net result of the election is declared a victory which "will have tremendous effect on the battle for national prohibition." There are now, as the Detroit *Journal* would remind us, fourteen dry States, in addition to the innumerable dry counties in other States. And, says *The Journal*,

"Viewing the question in a broad, national way, one observes not merely the increase in dry territory, but the increase in efficient enforcement of prohibition in that territory.

"The States that have in them sufficient antiliquor sentiment to carry prohibition, for the greater part, are also exhibiting a sufficiently strong antiliquor sentiment to enforce the law."

In Colorado, one of the new prohibition States, the Colorado Springs *Gazette* seems to be convinced by the election returns that public sentiment has now reached the point where a Federal prohibitory amendment "will be adopted almost by acclamation whenever the people get a chance at it"—

"The liquor interests may succeed in delaying its passage by Congress for another year or two, but the issue is assuming such proportions that Congress will not dare hold it up much longer. The liquor men might as well save their money and cease further efforts to 'educate' the public in an appreciation of the greatness of John Barleycorn. He is a permanently discredited hero."

In another State taking its stand for prohibition, press opinion is divided over the prospect. *The Labor World*, of Spokane, informs us that organized labor opposed the amendment almost

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as a unit, understanding "that under the provisions of the bill liquor in vast quantities could be shipped into the State," and that "it would deprive thousands of stanch, true, union men of their positions, and let liquor remain." Men who view the liquor question from an economic standpoint are disappointed, according to the Bellingham *Herald*, and the Tacoma *News* believes that citizens of Washington face additional tax burdens. Yet the latter paper counsels strict obedience to the law and cheerfulness in meeting the new conditions. On the other hand, the Spokane *Chronicle* sees ahead a new era of prosperity by the aid of the prohibition law—

"Washington has chosen the lasting kind of prosperity by deciding to eliminate its most conspicuous form of waste. To say that prosperity will be lessened by abolishing a business that employs thousands in labor which is not only useless but destructive of property and earning power is to make an argument that is not only fallacious, but absurd."

Now that Oregon and Washington have voted out the liquor traffic and California has voted to keep it, "the saloons and breweries and whisky-houses of Oregon and Washington are preparing to move into California," says the Kansas City *Star*, and "how long can California stand that handicap?" But this is not everywhere looked on as a handicap. The Tacoma *News*, for instance, remarks that California "will not suffer financially by reason of the fact that both Oregon and Washington have gone dry." And the same daily gives the explanation of the California result which is generally accepted by editors of the most diverse views on the liquor question: "California vineyards and hop-yards, and the two expositions next year, added to the fact that the State depends so largely for a livelihood upon the tourist trade, resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the prohibition measure." The San Francisco *Labor Clarion* is glad that "the prohibition amendment, which threatened to throw thousands of workers into a state of idleness, was defeated." The San Francisco *Argonaut* is no less pleased, while the Sacramento *Bee* declares that "California has been saved from a great calamity by the overwhelming vote against prohibition." Yet periodicals like the weekly *Issue* (Lordsburg) and monthly *Out West* (Los Angeles) protest against the idea that a "dry" vote would have done any eventual harm to California's laboring men and business interests. Such statements they think insincere, especially since, as *Out West* estimates, "the wine traffic amounts to only a little over 1½ per cent. of total industries."

If California was "saved," so, too, was Ohio, largely through the enormous "wet" vote cast in Cincinnati. Tho the majority was decisive, the Antisaloon League papers are urging a renewal of the campaign, and the Springfield (Ohio) *Sun* believes that "the saloon is destined to bear the brunt of even fiercer fights against it," and that a prohibition amendment will some time be written into the Constitution of Ohio.

Pennsylvania did not vote on prohibition, but in that State, as the New York *World* notes, "where a prohibition movement was directed against Senator Penrose, the reforming zeal of some of his political opponents only added to his political strength." There were also a number of candidates for Congress or the legislature who were running on local-option platforms or on their antisaloon records. These candidates, *The National Herald* reports, were "defeated all along the line." The reelection of Senator Penrose is also pleasing. Altogether, declares this weekly liquor-trade organ—

"There is not a dealer in the wine, spirit, and beer business in the State of Pennsylvania who is not happy to-day over the results of the election in this State last Tuesday. There is also a great deal of rejoicing over the results in Ohio and California."

THE ELECTIONS IN BRIEF

PENROSE, but Penn fell.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IT'S a long way from Penn to Penrose.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE foot and mouth disease played havoc also with a number of statesmen.—*Indianapolis Star.*

EASY now to see why President Wilson kept Congress working at his bills day and night.—*Boston Herald.*

PRESIDENT WILSON did not realize what a prophet he was when he said Democratic legislation against big business had come to a close.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is hard to believe those reports that the Bull Moose party is rapidly shrinking. In his latest photographs he looks as large as ever.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THERE are now some Republicans bold enough to predict that the "single Presidential term" plank of the Baltimore platform will be lived up to after all.—*New York Herald.*

IT'S a great year for Cannon.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IS it possible that the River of Doubt empties into the stream called Salt?—*New York World.*

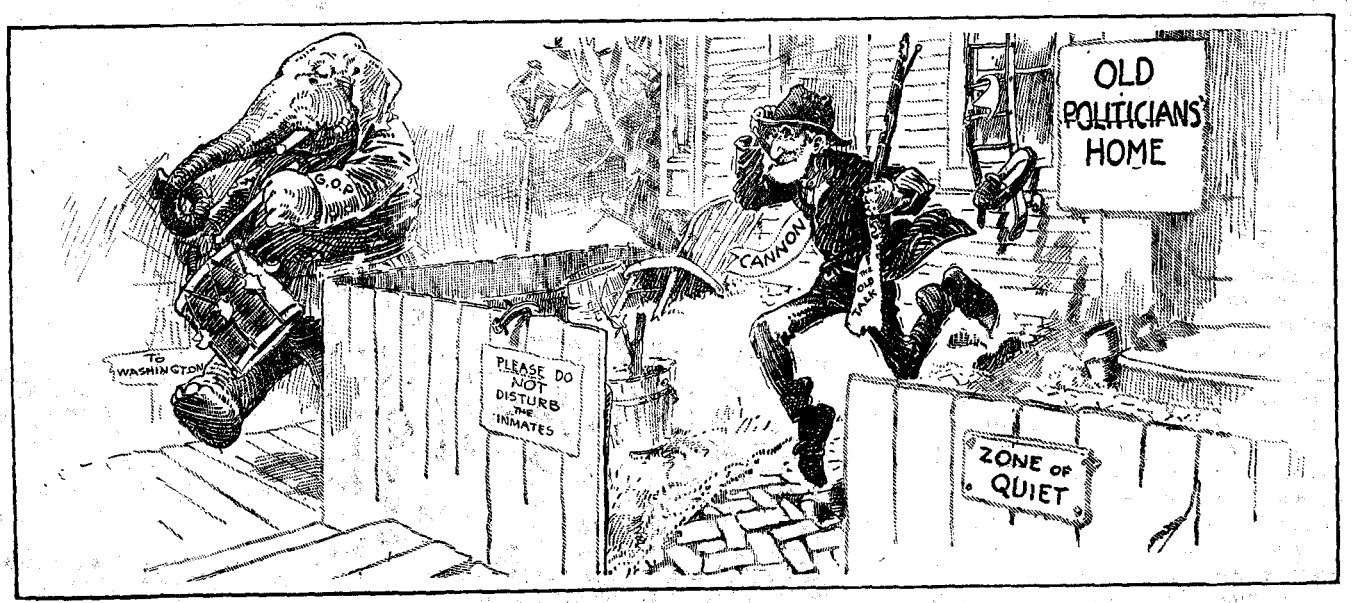
DON'T be discouraged, Professor Wilson, it's merely a psychological defeat.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT with Cannon and Gore, the next Congress will jibe well with the spirit of the times.—*Columbia State.*

THAT excellent howitzer, T. R., seems to be minus an adequate cement foundation these days.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IT is a wise custom that prompts a President to issue his Thanksgiving Proclamation before the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November!—*New York Herald.*

WILL Henry James or some other expert analyst of conflicting emotion kindly tell us just how Colonel Roosevelt feels over the election of his stand-pat son-in-law?—*St. Louis Republic.*



CALLING OUT THE LAST RESERVES.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

EUROPE'S CONCERN OVER OUR ATTITUDE

THE IMPORTANCE of American sympathy appears to be recognized by all the warring nations, to judge from the strenuous efforts being made by some of the Powers to exert a direct influence upon public opinion in this country. For example, the London *Daily Chronicle* has sent a well-known English writer to this side to survey the field of American thought and to find out how best to secure and preserve American friendship. So, too, the German Government, influenced by the reports of the anti-German stand taken by the American press, at least in the East, has sent a statesman of the first rank upon a mission to present to the American people the truth as it appears to German eyes. The recent appeal of Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, for a "state of preparedness for eventualities in the United States" has excited much comment across the water, and Gabriel Hanotaux, once the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, says in an editorial in the Paris *Figaro:*

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PERMANENT PATRIOTISM.

Thousands of British soldiers are being tatooed with patriotic and amatory sentiments before their departure for the front. Here is a typical example of a soldier's desire to record his loyalty.

"This speech indicates a certain evolution in America in the past two months. Furthermore, private letters from the United States show clearly that 80 per cent. of American citizens favor the Allies. Germany does not conceal her desire to ruin England and dismember France. The first result of her victory would be the destruction of the English fleet and the possession of one or more French and English ports on the Atlantic. Then America would find herself a maritime neighbor of a colossal Empire whose object before everything is economic triumph. How could the United States maintain first her economic and then her political independence if she found herself facing alone the greatest military and naval Power known to the history of the world? . . . President Wilson is not unmoved by these considerations. Despite his firm determination to preserve the neutrality of his country he understands the gravity of the situation. . . . Perhaps still other preoccupations are already agitating his soul, which has been moved by the sentiment of the menace to his country's interests and of which Mr. Gardner's resolution is a symptom. Mr. Gardner told Congress that he believed that God would defeat Germany. That is all very well, but might he not add, by way of comment, the old proverb, 'God helps those that help themselves'?"

The French statesman considers that we are awake to the dangers of German ambition and have abandoned our traditional isolation and indifference to "*welt politik.*" A similar view obtains across the channel in England, where the London *Outlook* remarks rather acidly:

"In spite of the German press campaign—perhaps to some extent because of it—the people of the United States are beginning to consider their position in the world, and to recognize at last that the western hemisphere really lies upon the earth and not upon some other planet. It is slowly but surely being recognized in the States that the Monroe Doctrine has nothing at the back of it but the British Navy, and that if the British Empire were defeated in the present contest, Germany would be able and willing to put the Doctrine to the test. Hence there is talk of the need of an American defense scheme, tho even the shrewdest opinion of the States has not yet acknowledged, openly at any rate, that Britain and her Allies are as really fighting for American independence as for their own. Nevertheless it is as well that the States should take stock of their position, for, as an eminent American publicist has said, 'Bullets can not be stopt with bombast nor powder vanquished by platitudes.' Nor, we may add, can pacifist countries depend forever for their national existence upon the benevolence of distant kinsmen."

More cordial in tone are the views of the London *Morning Post*, which in a long article expresses regret for "the injury that was done to the relations between Great Britain and the United States during the American Civil War by the tone of the English press," and then goes on to say:

"We feel certain that Mr. Wilson will do nothing that is not prompted by the highest sense of justice, or that will not be for the benefit of the world, should the occasion arise when his friendly offices can be employed. That is all we ask. We have been glad to have the sympathy of the people of the United States because we believed they were in a position to form an unbiased judgment and reach an impartial conclusion. Had that sympathy been withheld we should have been disappointed, not because a sentimental appeal to blood or race had fallen on closed ears, but for reasons far higher, and which mean more to the progress of civilization. People of the same race and of the same speech may not have the same ideals or aspirations; people without kinship may still be kin in thought and spirit. We have been forced into a war not of our seeking; we have been compelled to fight in protection of everything that is to the American sacred; that is the foundation on which the American social fabric rests secure."

The entire German press are frankly disappointed at the attitude of America and consider that we have been misled by one-sided accounts of events received from English sources. This view finds expression in a fervent appeal for American sympathy published in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which says:

"England's first act of war was to cut the German cable. Now we learn from America to what shameful comedy this was the preliminary. England accuses Germany of being the cause of the outbreak of the war. If the matter were not so dreadfully serious, one would be tempted to laugh.

"Americans! Can your clear brains really believe that a man would build a house for forty years with never-flagging diligence, only to set fire to it ruthlessly in the forty-first? Such a man would be mad! Can your clear brains really believe that a nation that has done the work of civilization and culture for forty years with untiring industry would voluntarily tear down its own work, destroy its commerce, prostrate its arts and

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sciences, and send the entire flower of its youth to death? Do you really believe that the entire German nation of sixty-six million human beings have suddenly gone mad?

"Do you Americans seriously believe this fairy-tale of the neutrality of Belgium that England wished to protect? Even in England no one is so simple-minded. In England it is openly admitted that the real issue is a commercial war against Germany. Belgium did not need to suffer. In Luxemburg not even a sparrow's feather was ruffled.

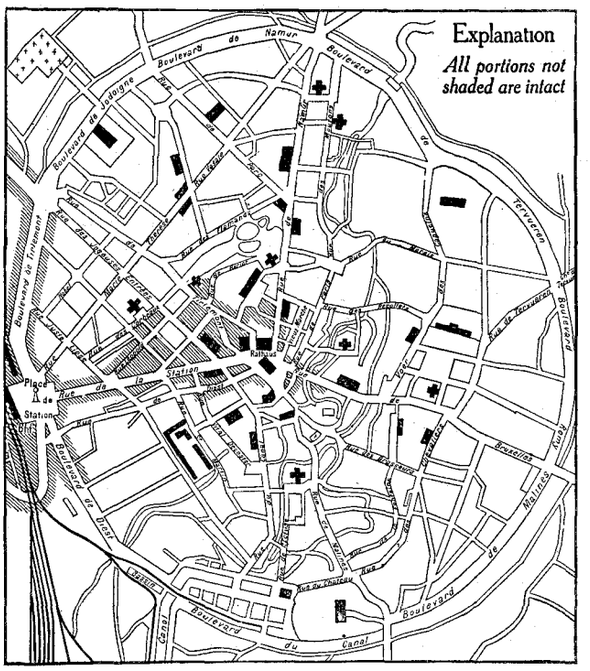
"Americans! Ask your common sense which side acted 'fair.' That side which must cut cables in order to be able, undisturbed, to deny before the world the authorship of the most loathsome war that ever started for commercial reasons, or that side where a nation rises as one man to defend the fruits of forty years of cultural work?

"We Germans call for the pity of no man; we will defend ourselves or die; but, as a people, we demand 'fair play.'"

Some sections of the German press, however, consider that America is hopelessly prejudiced and deprecate any further appeals to our reason or our sympathy, thus Count von Reventlow, the well-known publicist, writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, thinks:

"It seems to be beneath our dignity to go on appealing before the United States in the attitude of one who thinks that he must justify himself. We are far from misunderstanding or underestimating the good-will of Count von Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg. We ask ourselves, however, what is the sense of it all, and whether there is not a point to which we, in our position, attacked on all sides, should regard it as a duty of self-esteem to adopt an attitude that if a people do not believe our words and deeds we will refrain from perpetual repetition of our words.

"When a man like Mr. Roosevelt, whose importance as a statesman we never rated too high, but who has been in Germany and knows many prominent Germans, can talk of Bernhardism in Germany, success of the German efforts 'to shed light' seems to be of a very problematical nature."



GERMAN EXTENUATION OF THE LOUVAIN BURNING.

"The above map confirms the fact that a complete destruction of Louvain can not be credited. Only that part of the city represented by the shaded part of the map has suffered in the combat that was forced upon us."—Issued by the Royal Prussian Army's General Staff.

Britain's blundering diplomacy has alienated Turkey and the millions of Mohammedans, and will thus ruin the Allies' cause, if we are to believe the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It says:

"Grey has destroyed the traditional understanding between England and Turkey and has sacrificed England's true interests in the cause of Greece and Montenegro. The false moves of Grey have brought all the Moslems into line. Indians, Egyptians, and Persians recognize the English as foes. The blows that Grey has rained upon the Moslem world have roused it, *nolens volens*, from its deep sleep. The two great Moslem sects, the Shiites and the Sunnites, have sunk their differences and become brothers. No Power in the world can ever again make Turkey and Persia break away from each other. The Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Africans will enter into a holy league. The Moslems living in the English and French colonies can no longer be true to their allegiance nor can those of the Caucasus, Turkestan, and Transcaucasia remain loyal to Russia. If Afghanistan, India, Egypt, Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria join themselves to the two Moslem Powers, Turkey and Persia, can the Triple Entente continue their war against Germany and Austria?"

The *Berliner Morgenpost* believes that revolts are raging at this moment in India and Afghanistan, and states:

"According to announcements in Turkish papers in Teheran, reports from India state that the son of the Emir of Afghanistan is leading an army across the Indian frontier. It is reported from Simla that the appearance of the cruiser *Emden* before Madras caused a great stir among the Nationalist party in India, and attacks have been made on English officials."

Another issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a message from Constantinople giving an account of the efforts being made in Northern Africa to rouse the local Moslems to a Holy War against the French in anticipation of the Sheik-ul-Islam's action, and states:

"The Turkish clerical journal, the Constantinople *Seb il Urrechad* ('The Straight Path') gives the translation of an Arabic proclamation being distributed through Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. Moslems are warned not to fight on the side of France, for France is the enemy of God, of the Prophet, and of all Moslems. The proclamation points out the oppression of the faithful, and appeals to all Moslems to wage war upon their oppressors and rescue their religion and their honor."

The English papers doubt if the mere word of the Sultan or his deputy, the Sheik-ul-Islam, has any longer the power to rouse the Moslem world, and quote the following pronouncement of the Aga Khan, himself a descendant of the Prophet and the spiritual head of the Ismaili sect, which is powerful in India, Central Asia, and East Africa. The Aga Khan declares that Turkey's entry into the war is involuntary and denies her spiritual authority. He says:

"This is not the free will of the Sultan, but the will of the German officers and other non-Moslems who have forced him to do their bidding.

ISLAM AND THE "HOLY WAR"

THE SWORD OF THE PROPHET drawn in defense of German culture has been discust in the German press for some time past, and now the Sheik-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary in the Ottoman Empire, has proclaimed a Holy War against Russia, France, and Great Britain. German journals point out that England and France are the greatest Moslem Powers in the world, and the revolt of their Mussulman subjects in obedience to the bidding of the Sheik-ul-Islam will be, they say, a most serious embarrassment to the Triple Entente. On the Allies' part serious journals pooh-pooh the action of the Moslem authorities and predict that this move of the Sheik-ul-Islam will be entirely disregarded outside Turkey itself. The most authoritative organs in the Fatherland discuss the question with deep seriousness. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives special prominence to the remarks of the *Hablulmatin*, a Persian paper established in Calcutta for the last twenty-two years, which, speaking before Turkey's actual entry into the war, says:

"If we reflect upon the fact that Germany has sold to Turkey at this critical moment two of her finest war-ships, we shall recognize that Germany will have at her back in this war not only Turkey, but the entire Moslem world. Without doubt Turkey, which occupies so commanding an influence over the Mohammedans of the globe, will not forget this generosity of the Germans."

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"If Germany succeeds, Turkey will be a vassal of Germany. The Kaiser's resident will be the real ruler and will control the holy cities. No Islamic interest was threatened. Our religion was not in peril, nor was Turkey in peril. Now that Turkey so disastrously has shown herself the tool of German hands, she not only has ruined herself, but has lost her position as the trustee of Islam. Evil will overtake her."

The French press point to the profound tranquillity in all of France's Moslem colonies, and consider that the diversified allegiances and conflicting interests of the Moslem world make a Holy War an impossibility.

CHINO-JAPANESE FRICTION

IRRITATED by what they call the overbearing actions of the Japanese, the Chinese papers are filled with the bitterest comments upon their neighbors, whom they accuse of every crime from breach of faith to actual outrage. The trouble originated in the successful attack by the Japanese upon the German concession of Kiaochow and its port, Tsing-tao. During the course of military operations Japan considered it necessary, in forcing the surrender of Tsing-tao, to occupy, temporarily—they claim, the Shantung railroad. This China holds to be a violation of her neutrality, and she is not appeased by the promise of Japan eventually to restore Kiaochow to her now that the Germans have surrendered it. Most of the Chinese papers follow the lead of the Peking *Asia Jen Pao*, which says frankly that it "does not expect any such miracle to happen." Equally candid is the Shanghai *National Review*, which considers that:

"If Japan sincerely desired simply to hand back Tsing-tao to China, with or without compensation, she could have made her demands in a form that would have secured acquiescence, had she demanded the retrocession of the territory direct to China. As it is, the world at large (and there is no denying the fact) is frankly suspicious; and British suspicion is as genuine as that of anybody else, unfortunately. Were we to declare that we do not share these suspicions, we should be in a minority of one."

The seizure of the Shantung railroad, however, has seriously exercised Chinese public opinion, as can be seen from the following comment of the Peking *Gazette*, which represents the attitude of the majority of Chinese papers, both vernacular and English:

"It is a serious question whether Japan can possess herself of all German privileges and undertakings in Shantung at this juncture without straining China's patience to breaking-point. Ever since the Japanese ultimatum expired, the Chinese Government has shown itself most reasonable and conciliatory in its attitude toward Japan. It has, indeed, exposed itself to a succession of protests, and even threats, from the German Legation, in consequence of its conduct in connection with the attack upon Kiaochow. The Central Government has given Japan indisputable proof of its friendly attitude, and has gone as far as it could reasonably be expected to go to meet her without actually overstepping the bounds of neutrality. But there are limits beyond which the Government can not go without arousing the indignation of its own people, and if permanent peace is to be maintained in the Far East, Japan must see to it that she insists upon no demands, the fulfilment of which may provoke serious opposition in China, and place the Chinese Government in a false position *vis à vis* its own citizens."

China claims that Japan's act is a violation of her neutrality and has entered the most energetic protests, but is warned by *The North China Herald* that "the right of China to complain was lost from the moment that she allowed the Germans to fortify Tsing-tao." Meanwhile tales of outrages upon the people of Shantung are finding their way to Peking, and that they are receiving credence is evident from the fact that the Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, Peking, writing in the *Hwang Chung Pao*, says:

"The truth of these reports of Japanese outrages on the people of Shantung has been proved from the most reliable sources. Natives, foreign missionaries, and Chinese official statements show that the stories have not been beyond the truth."

The Shanghai *National Review* paints a picture of the Japanese in Shantung in very strong colors:

"As far as we can see there is absolutely no difference between the way in which Japan is occupying Shantung and the way in

THE EGYPTIAN MUMMY.
"Good Lord! I believe something is moving here!"
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE NEW MOHAMMED.
"Allah is great and Wilhelm is his prophet."
—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).

THE MOSLEM VIEWED FROM EACH SIDE.

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which Germany is occupying Belgium, except that the occupation of Shantung is being carried out without opposition. The country is being devastated just the same; the supplies are commandeered just the same; the people's homes are invaded just the same; and all ordinary business is dislocated just the same. The only difference is perhaps to the advantage of the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium; their private rights are respected even tho their Governments are at war, and their family furniture is not broken up for fire-wood. It would appear as if the Japanese officer has a good deal yet to learn, and that he might have learned a lot of it from the revolutionaries of China in 1911.

"Outrages of this kind, however, are not the only form of violation of Chinese national rights. Hardly was the landing of Japanese troops at Lungkow effected than the custom-house was seized, and, from the time of that seizure to the present, Japanese goods have been entering Shantung without paying the customary dues to the Chinese Government."

Nor did the Germans in Kiaochow escape a similar charge, for the Peking *Gazette*, in an article entitled "Helpless Chinese Farmers," says:

"It is learned that, in the vicinity of Tsing-tao, there are posted everywhere German proclamations, both in Chinese and German, to the effect that no farmers are allowed to work in their fields, because mines have been laid everywhere in the vicinity of Tsing-tao. Now the autumn harvest is at hand, the poor people will be deprived of the fruits of their labors and the means of livelihood for the whole year, as they will not be allowed to reap the crop. Petitions have been lodged in the office of Chinese high officials, but nothing can be done for them."

The Japanese papers justify the seizure of the railroad on the ground that it was really a German line. Japan, therefore, says the Kobe *Herald*, "was entitled to its temporary occupation, only she respected Chinese susceptibilities by limiting her operations within a necessary zone." The Tokyo *Kokumin*, too, agrees that "in fact, the railway company is a German concern, and Japan is thus justified in temporarily seizing the line, especially as such a step will tend to bring about a speedy restoration of peace in the East."

But another leading Japanese journal, the Tokyo *Chuo*, which is in opposition to the present Government, admits that Japan has gone beyond her rights in seizing certain stations of the railroad, pending the settlement of diplomatic negotiations, and sees trouble ahead, observing:

"It is not to be wondered at that in the National Council in Peking the chairman should have been applauded for his denunciation of Japan as a violator of China's neutrality, some of the members speaking in support, going the length of declaring that Japan's action is unwarrantable, and that China must draw the sword to maintain her dignity. This agitation raised in the Chinese capital against Japan has spread far and wide, and in Shantung Province the situation is such that an armed collision may at any moment occur between the Japanese troops and the Chinese."

The Osaka *Jiji*, one of the most influential papers in the Mikado's dominions, views the whole of the friction between China and Japan as the result of German intrigues, and says:

"The Chinese, both in official and private circles, will ere long fully understand the true motives of Japan in using the railway. The starting of the present agitation against Japan is mainly due to the Germans, who have been distributing 'gold pills' among Chinese journalists."

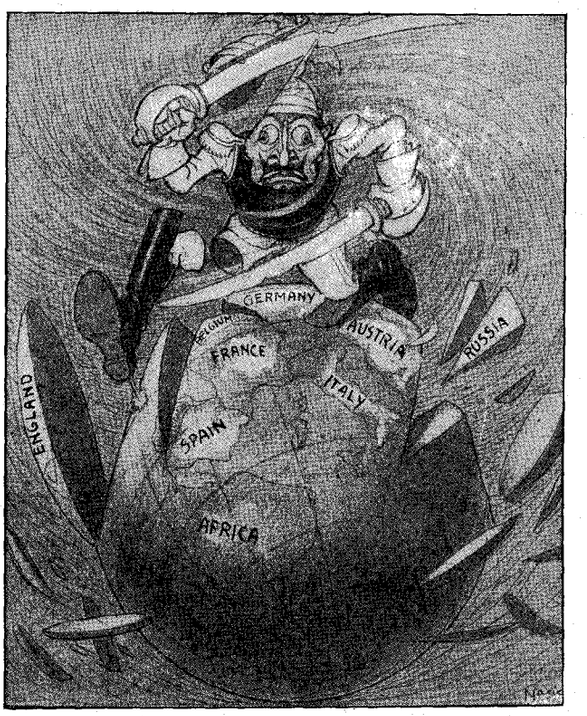
This charge is repeated by the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, which claims that Germany has spent in Peking alone more than a quarter of a million dollars in influencing the Chinese and foreign papers.

In discussing the way that Japan's action has been received by the Powers the Osaka *Asahi Shimbum* says:

"The Japanese action has the approval of England, France, and Russia, and its justice is acknowledged by the United States. Only Germany among the Powers objects; therefore the Japanese Government is pursuing its appointed course and occupying the railway, for the Chinese Government is not likely to be so foolish as to placate Germany at the expense of antagonizing Japan."

A SÉANCE AT THE QUIRINAL.

"Grandad, what shall I do?"
"Remember my words, 'I cannot be indifferent to the cry of anguish sent up by our unredeemed brothers.'"
"Yes, but ——"
"Can you be in doubt? Well, at any rate, *I* can't come back."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



DELIRIUM TREMENS.

As the Italians view their erstwhile ally.
—*Numero* (Turin).

These cartoons show clearly the warlike state of mind existing among the people, and the indifference of the Government to a neutrality which gives the greatest liberty to the press and permits the publication of views and pictures of an inflammatory nature.

SIGNIFICANT OF ITALIAN OPINION.

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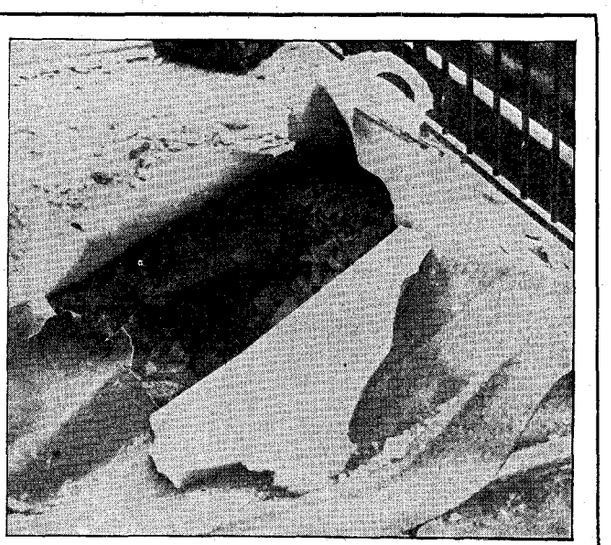
ANXIOUS MOMENTS: WATCHING A *TAUBE'S* FLIGHT OVER PARIS.

WAR, EXPANSION, AND AVIATION

COMBINATION is the order of the day, and if we think it is going to stop with the nation-wide trust we are wofully mistaken. It is bound to spread until we have Tennyson's "parliament of man, the federation of the world," but this biggest of all combinations is to come not through peace, but through war. Finally, if we want to keep out of the game, we must prepare to fight in the sky, for the air is to be the future arena of world-warfare. All this we are told in an article on "The Broader View of Wars," contributed to *Aircraft* (New York, November) by Alfred W. Lawson. It is not quite evident whether Mr. Lawson advocates our joining the world-combine as a component or not. His opening paragraphs would seem to indicate that he considers such a fate unavoidable for us, but in his last ones he appears to hold out some hope for an independent America, if she will read the signs of the times and take up military aviation on a sufficiently large scale. Perhaps, in that event, we may ourselves secure the leadership of the great governmental trust. Writes Mr. Lawson:



AFTER THE PASSING OF A "TAUBE."

Why London hotel-keepers are unable to rent their top floors. This scar in a Paris house-roof was made by a bomb from a German war-plane. The room below is completely wrecked.

"Is there any good reason to believe that progressive expansion will stop with the nation any more than that it should have stopt with the tribe, community, or state? Not at all. Expansion and combination must go on until all nations, or combinations of nations, have become absorbed into one complete whole—a solidified people as large as the earth itself, a great and glorious unification of all the races to whom boundaries between different countries will mean no more than the boundaries between the different States mean to the American citizen to-day, and when race prejudice and patriotism will cease to exist entirely. Progress and expansion must go on, notwithstanding that the average human being has some sort of a dull feeling that this must all end in the year of 1914. . . . . .

"A friend of mine owned a well-paying cigar-store a few years ago, and one day I explained to him the rule of expansion and suggested that he either absorb or enter into combination with several other cigar-stores for the sake of economy and self-preservation. He laughed merrily at the suggestion and said that he believed in leaving well enough alone. Well, I ran across my contented friend the other day and, presto! change! he was no longer the proprietor of a cigar-store, but a clerk in one. While he did not believe in the rule of expansion there were others who did, and when he undertook to compete with combination single-handed he was put out of business through the agency of natural economy so quickly that he did not have time to figure how it happened. His heartrending yelps against the evils of combination were pitiful but availed nothing.

"Now, just what happened to that cigar-man commercially happens nationally to the country that is contented with its possessions and does not want further expansion—it becomes, sooner or later, a part of the country which believes in the expansion principle and is best fitted to fight for it. . . . . .

"China, containing the largest mass of inert humanity upon earth to-day, is the worm trodden upon by every big and little country in the world with sufficient pugnacity to show its teeth. This whole rotten mass will be gulped down, digested, and set in motion by one of the great war-dogs just as soon as he has demonstrated his ability to swallow up or incapacitate the other war-dogs who obstruct his way. It is not necessary to mention the name of any particular war-dog who will do the job; any of them will do it if once in a position to accomplish the work successfully, and the war-dog who accepts the task of absorbing and regenerating China will deserve the enthusiastic applause of the rest of humanity, for if ever tyranny, slavery, torture, and degradation have played a more important part among the peoples of the world than in this peace-loving race in China, then it has never been brought to light as yet. The horror of all modern wars is not even a shadow to the hellish

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THE KAISER'S BIRD-MEN AT HOME.

A group of the men who have terrorized French and Belgian cities since the start of the war. These are the aviators who have been decorated with the Iron Cross by the Kaiser for conspicuous daring and valiant service.

barbarities practised upon the inhabitants of this peace-ridden country."

Mankind, Mr. Lawson goes on to tell us, owes everything to war and very little to peace. Whatever peace and liberty we enjoy to-day we actually owe to war. It has always been the warrior who has taken up the fight against the slave-driver and savagery. War is a disinfectant which, as soon as the odor disappears, leaves conditions in a healthier and more purified state. All of our American wars prove that. He pursues the thought thus:

"Furthermore, the people who have been the most successful in war have been the most successful in the development of science and commerce. Just as the warrior acquired exceptional qualities through the necessity of great effort and deeds in battle, so these qualities exhibited themselves in his peaceful pursuits. Organization, heroism, temperateness, unselfishness, engineering skill, aircraft—all attain their greatest efficiency in war to the ultimate advantage of peace.

"Incidentally, the bravest fighters are usually the most considerate and humane characters. They go forth boldly to fight their adversaries fairly and squarely, face to face, and unafraid of personal bodily harm or discomfiture. They fight openly, man against man, according to certain rules, and after defeating the enemy they give him food, drink, and medical attention and otherwise treat him kindly. . . . . .

"So there will be other wars yet to come irrespective of the desires of the peace advocates and the sentimental, and the peoples who present the least resistance will be the first to lose their national identity.

"America will have to fight sooner or later or else peacefully submit to humiliation and subjection. If, when the time comes, she is *not* prepared to fight by proper and modern methods of training, then she will have to pay the natural penalty of defeat for her lack of it."

And what methods are "proper" and "modern"? Those of aviation, of course! Mr. Lawson leaves us no doubt of this. Aircraft, he asserts, is the great future vehicle of transportation—scientific, economic, and progressive. It will eventually become of tremendous commercial value, but wars will give it its earliest opportunities for demonstration and development. He goes on:

"The next war will be on as much larger scale as the present war is in comparison to the Napoleonic wars of the past.

"A vast final war between the eastern hemisphere on one side and the western hemisphere on the other side will be decided almost entirely by aircraft.

"Great air battle-ships of undreamed-of size and carrying-capacity and speed of over 200 miles per hour, capable of moving over either land or water, will make the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as boundary-lines, and all of the great land coast defenses as well as marine battle-ships absolutely negligible quantities. . . . . .

"America will have to prepare to fight. If she will not prepare to fight, then she will not be able to fight, and when she is not able to fight, she will then be in just as helpless a position as China is to-day, in case of any international argument. If America must fight, then she should have the most modern weapons to fight with.

"Aircraft is not only the most modern of weapons, but, owing to the great stretches of America's coast-lines and the vast area of its inland possessions to protect, aircraft is the most necessary weapon for America to have and improve, and the sooner America understands this little fact, and acts upon it, the better it will be for the protection of the American people of the future."

MORE HONOR FOR THE WRIGHTS

RECENT EVENTS have been strengthening the claim of the Wright brothers to recognition as the men who made aerial navigation possible. Most significant, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, is the "award of $75,000 from the British Government in payment for the use in building aeroplanes of principles patented by them." This, according to the New York paper, "is a victory greater even than those won in American and French courts before the war began, for this is a time when only the clearest of 'cases' would be settled in such a way, for all ordinary compulsions are now either abrogated or weakened, and nations at war have little leisure for legal controversies." Little has been heard from the old Langley flying-machine since the experiments made over Keuka Lake a few months ago. The earliest stories of successful flights were, it will be remembered, followed by others casting doubt upon these successes. It is now a well-established fact, says Miss Katharine Wright, sister of the fliers, who has been keeping thoroughly posted in this matter, "that the Langley machine, *as Langley knew it*, was not tried, and that the machine, as doctored up by Curtiss and Zahn, could do nothing but make a hop off the water. It made no sustained flight." This, she thinks, settles the claim made for Langley's model. And the New York *Times* sees in the English decision the "ultimate vindication" of the Wrights'

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claim for priority in the making of a successful heavier-than-air flier. Says *The Times:*

"More than a patent suit and profits of manufacture was at stake. There has been, indeed, in this country, as well as elsewhere, something of regret among people who had given the subject only superficial thought, that the discovery of how to fly was not offered freely to the world for use and improvement, and the Wrights have sometimes been criticized for exploiting their invention without regard to sentiment. This feeling has, in turn, been industriously used by rival—and later—makers of aeroplanes to create sympathy for themselves as the objects of vexatious litigation by would-be monopolists.

"But whoever disregarded the claims of the Wrights to their legal profits also attacked their claim to priority of invention, and when this was done, as it often has been, by foreigners, they threatened to deprive the United States of the glory of having produced the solvers of a problem that had baffled the world for unnumbered centuries. Therein, for us, lies public interest in the maintenance of the Wright patents, and they now seem to be beyond further dispute."

MORE TROUBLE FOR TELEPHONE LISTENERS

THE RURAL AMUSEMENT of "listening in" on a party-line is apparently to be hard hit. In our issue for October 17 was described one attachment intended to interfere with it, and *Telephony* (New York, October 3) tells of another, which is claimed to possess the additional advantage of offering direct financial profit to the company installing it. This attachment simply locks the instrument against all eavesdropping, while it does not disclose the identity of the would-be listener. Says the journal just named:

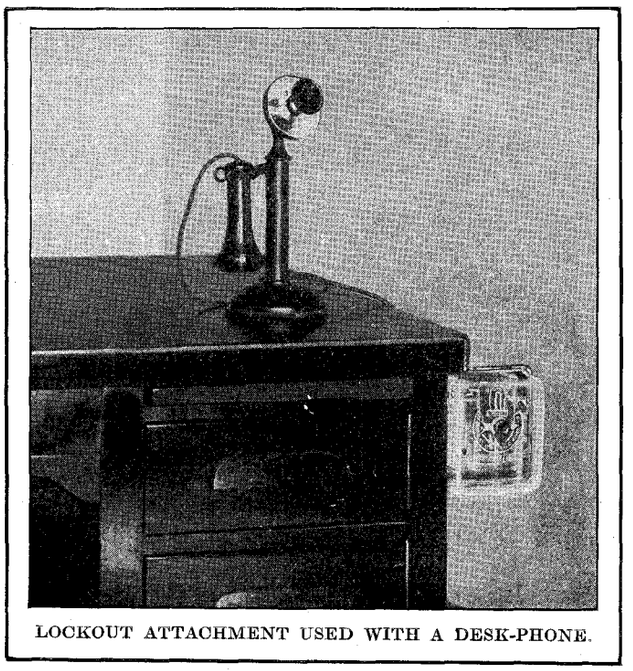
"The use of the Adsit attachment does not require any accessory apparatus, nor are there any complicated circuits involved. It is purely a supplementary form of apparatus not necessitating the displacement of any equipment now in service, and can be used on any existing type of telephone.

"The apparatus is a positive lockout device. Any two subscribers on any suburban party or rural line equipped with the attachment may carry on a strictly private conversation without the possibility of any one else on the line overhearing the conversation; nor can their conversation be interrupted by any one except central, who maintains control of the line at all times. . . . . .

"No subscriber can monopolize the line. Altho the call may not go through central, there is an automatic device, located in the central office. This automatically restores the line to normal at the end of any time-period the telephone company may desire, usually about three minutes. At the end of the time-period allowed for conversations, the parties using the line are not cut off, altho the line is restored to normal. They may continue their conversation, as they are not locked out; that is to say, all telephones are on the wire. Other parties may get in on the line, as is now the case. In the event that the parties originally talking desire to have their conversation still remain secret, it is only necessary for them to again operate the lockout dial, which can be done in a small fraction of a minute. The line, therefore, can not be monopolized, as, after the first three or five minutes' secret talk is concluded, any one on the line can reach central in the short intervening time required to repeat the operation of the lockout device. The original parties may thus continue their conversation as long as they desire, or until some other party 'selects in,' in which event the original parties would be automatically locked out. It will thus be seen that every one has the private-line privilege for a nominal length of time and can continue the private-line feature by immediately operating the lockout device a second time; at the same time, no one can monopolize the line indefinitely. Before the termination of the secret-talk period, the parties using the line are 'signaled' by a short buzz, notifying them that within a half minute the line will be restored automatically to normal and their conversation will be no longer private unless they again operate the lockout feature of the device. . . . . .

"If, for any reason, the central operator desires to clear the line for long-distance purposes, she can, at any time, secure access to the line through the timing instrument located at the office. . . . . .

"One feature of this proposition which will appeal strongly to a large number of telephone companies, especially those in the rural field, is the fact that on one of the lines on which this system was tried out, the subscription rate was so low that the company could make no headway financially, and the cooperative feature of its organization would not permit of an arbitrary advance in rates. The officials could find no plausible excuse for a much-needed advance. When the line was equipped with the lockout device as an experiment, the service was so greatly improved that the subscribers, in this particular instance, were glad to consent to an equitable increase in rate. In fact, after the instruments had been in use only a few days, the subscribers refused even to entertain the suggestion of their removal, gladly agreeing to an advance in rates sufficient to justify the company in purchasing the equipment for all lines."



LOCKOUT ATTACHMENT USED WITH A DESK-PHONE.

SHUTTING OUT INQUISITIVE NEIGHBORS.

The lockout mechanism on a wall-telephone.

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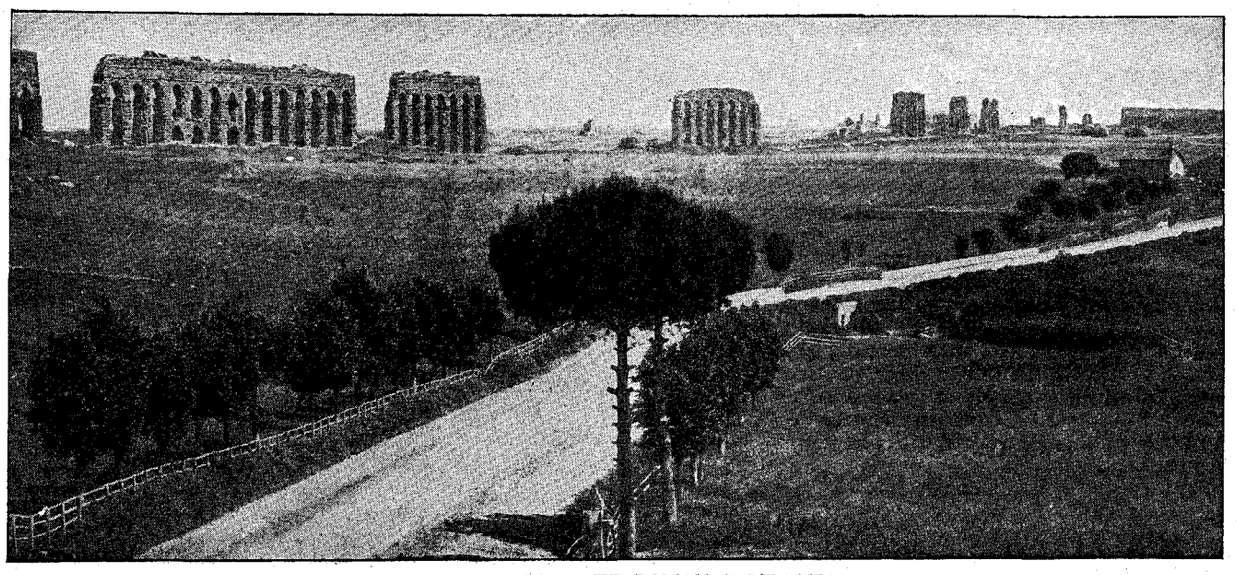

LOOKING ACROSS THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA,
Where scientific agriculture is eliminating the malaria that has made this plain as deadly as it is lovely.

THE PASSING OF ROMAN FEVER

THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA, long reputed one of the deadliest regions in the world, is being reclaimed by the Italian Government and restored to health and usefulness. This tract of country was in ancient times famed for its productive farms and great country-houses. There was no fever in it then. Where did the disease come from? There was no answer until the discovery that malaria is propagated by a species of mosquito. Then the matter became clear. Exterminate the mosquito, dry up his breeding-places, and the dreaded Roman fever would disappear. This is precisely the result that the operations under Government auspices are accomplishing. We quote from a review in *The Lancet* (London, October 17) of an article on the subject contributed to *The Edinburgh Review* by an Italian authority, Mr. L. Villari, who intimates that the reclamation process is something more than the abolition of mosquito-breeding by drainage. Says the reviewer, in substance:

"The Campagna is a congeries of hummocks rising into hillocks, intersected by *fossæ* [ditches] either stagnant or dribbling their way into the Tiber. How is it that this should be the true description of an expanse of soil which was once famed for vegetative energy, and which, in response to cultivation, was covered with patrician residences and surrounded with gardens? How is it that a tract of country once a favored health-resort should have degenerated into a fever preserve? Views of the origin of one of the most characteristic phases of the Campagna, its unhealthiness from 'malaria,' are gaining ground which imply that insect life, in some of its most pernicious developments, is not the *causa causans* of the 'malaria' in question, but is itself a symptom of a deeper pathological coefficient without which the said insect life would cease to exist. Left derelict, or deprived of its proper treatment, the soil avenges itself by an unerring retribution. Wherever cultivation has done justice to the soil, the insect disappears, and with it the 'malarious' infection. To this Mr. Villari bears emphatic testimony, showing how the reclamation now in progress under Government is, precisely in those localities where it has been thoroughly practised, the prelude to the extinction of the insect (deprived of its pabulum), and, coincidently with this, the disappearance of the 'malaria' and of the fever it induces. In other localities the State provision of quinin and wire gauze in the dwellings have had most salutary uses—the notable reduction of sickness. The appropriate utilization of the vegetative energy by scientific agriculture—in a word, the restoration of the Campagna to the salubrity and the amenity it enjoyed under the Antonines—such is the prospect to which Mr. Villari invites us."

THE SPEED OF GLOBE-CIRCLING

THE EARLIEST RECORD in journeying around the world was held by Magellan at something less than three years—the latest stands at 35 days and 21 hours. It has taken us nearly four centuries to lower it to this extent. To reduce it in the next four hundred years in the same proportion, we should have to make the circuit, in A.D. 2314, in about a day, or in the time it now actually takes us to make the circuit by the rotation of the globe. Dr. R. Hennig, who writes on the subject in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, September 19), calls attention to the fact that Jules Verne's celebrated tale, "Around the World in Eighty Days," was written just after the opening of the Suez Canal and the construction of the first American transcontinental railroad, which had made it possible to lower the record to this unprecedented figure. Since 1870 we have cut it in half, "and then some." It remained the ideal of swift travel, Dr. Hennig tells us, until the very beginning of the present century. He writes:

"The completion of the trans-Siberian Railroad in 1901 brought with it the possibility of going Jules Verne one better. The trip from Moscow to the Pacific had taken the Dane, Vitus Bering, the discoverer of Bering Strait, three full years in 1720, and sixty years later Count Barthlémy de Lesseps, Ferdinand de Lesseps's uncle, . . . required 376 days for a quick journey from Kamchatka to Paris. After steam navigation came in and the Suez Canal was opened, the journey from Western Europe to Eastern Asia was cut to one and one-half to two months. The trip to Kiaochow, which to-day lasts only about twelve days, with the help of the Siberian Railway, required, from Germany to the sea, in recent years about 47 days—very lately 38. . . . . .

"Without using the Siberian Railroad, the quickest journey around the world in the year 1901 was 60½ days; in 1903, 54½ days. Using the Siberian road, the feat was accomplished in 1907 in only 40¾ days. . . . Practical experiment, however, has already shown that this period is doubtless capable of considerable shortening.

"A reporter of . . . *The Evening Sun* (New York), several months ago, succeeded, in the interest of his paper, in making a record-breaking trip around the world. This trip was really shorter, in miles, than formerly, for the equator was not crossed or touched. The route extended from New York to London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Moscow, the Siberian Railway, Mukden, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama, Victoria, Seattle, and Chicago, thence back to New York. It began on July 2 and ended on August 6, 1913, and occupied 35 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes. . . . The traveler was delayed in London 21 hours, in Paris 8, and in Berlin 11¾. In Siberia

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the washout of a dam caused a delay of 18 hours, on the Pacific bad weather prevented the making of good time, and at Seattle thick fog made landing impossible for a time, the enterprising reporter finally making use of an aeroplane to get ashore. The shortest day's journey, London to Paris, was 286 miles; the longest, Ann Arbor to New York, 948. . . . . .

"This shows clearly that another record-breaking trip is quite within the possibilities. With normal speed on steamship and railroad, the journey ought to be made in between 33 and 34 days. If we may shortly make use of *Zeppelins* and aeroplanes . . . a further shortening may be looked for.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GOOD SIDE OF WAR

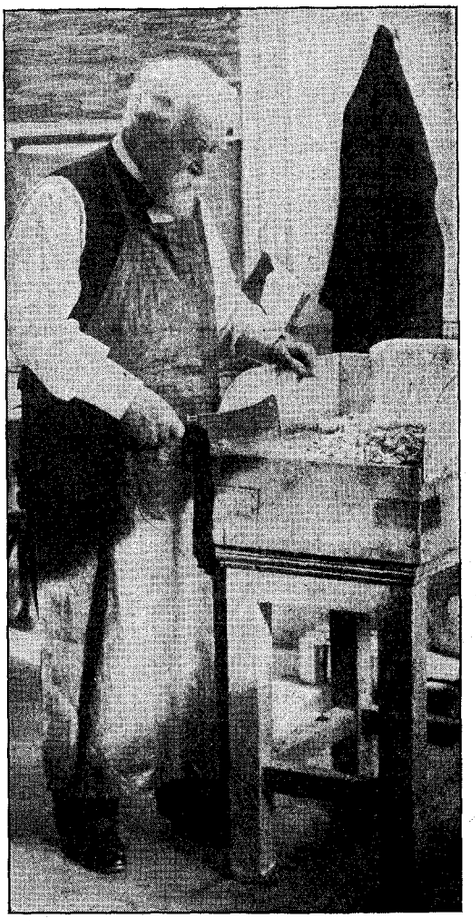
THE WAR-GOD may slay ruthlessly with one hand, but he ministers with the other to the sick and feeble. Half of him is clad in armor and the other half in the garb of a hospital-nurse. So we learn, in effect, from an editorial in *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York, October 10). The editor of this paper is annoyed by a casual remark of the Springfield *Republican* to the effect that "war and pestilence have always gone hand in hand." This may be the record of the past, answers *The Journal*, but there is less likelihood of it in the future, and the improvement has been the result of war and military control. We read:

"The war with Spain in 1898 resulted in the ending of yellow fever as a world-wide scourge, not only of the tropics, but of countries reached by emigrants from the tropics. . . . It was army medical officers, not civilians, that directed that great work, and to them should go the credit. . . . It is idle to say that the same thing would have been done without the war. The fact is that civil administration wrestled with the problem unavailingly for generations, and the disease bade fair to continue as a menace to the health of the world until the United States Army set to work the sanitary machinery that put an end to this most terrible of diseases. Within the short space of half a dozen years the reign of yellow fever came to an end and the world was at last freed from this terror of the centuries.

"The same war saw the beginning of the great health reforms which have saved thousands of lives in the Philippines. . . . When the civilian bureau of health took up the work with its larger funds and opportunities, this good work was extended until now the scourge of smallpox has been eliminated from the islands and cholera also is going the same way. Smallpox used to count its victims by the tens of thousands annually in the Philippines; now it has virtually disappeared.

"But there is another achievement which can rightly be placed to the credit of the results of war. The world has rung with praise for the work done by Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, as chief sanitary officer of the Isthmus of Panama, and his able assistants in ridding the Canal Zone of yellow fever, and in turning this plague-spot of the world into a region that will compare in salubrity with some of the most naturally favored sections in northern latitudes. . . . . .

"The mastery over the yellow fever in Panama has been due to the knowledge acquired and the results accomplished in Cuba as a consequence of the occupancy of that island by the American troops and the grappling with the fever-scourge by the officers of the Medical Corps, U. S. A. The victory won in Cuba by our soldiers was not so much over the troops of Spain as over the forces of ignorance and poverty that turned that garden-spot of the earth into a pest-hole threatening the United States with its deadly fevers. Some years ago we said that the benefits conferred upon the world through the elimination of yellow fever in Cuba by our army medical men more than offset the loss of life and property incidental to the war that drove the Spaniards from this hemisphere. As the years have gone on extending the immunity from fever from Cuba to the Panama Canal Zone, and thus making possible the construction of the canal, we find that our statement as to the counterbalancing blessings, sanitarily speaking, bestowed by the Spanish-American War upon the world was fully justified.



A GUN-INVENTOR TURNED COOK.

Sir Hiram Maxim has perfected a pork-and-beans combination, which he believes highly nutritious. He will give 25,000 tins of it to the Canadian troops. He is here shown chopping some pork to be used in his new dish.

"Another feature of medical prophylaxis we should mention in justice to the splendid record made by the medical men of the United States Army. It is true that the Spanish-American War resulted in the loss of a great many lives through typhoid fever contracted in the concentration camps such as that at Chickamauga, but the experience then passed through turned the attention of army surgeons to the necessity of finding some inoculatory preventive, and out of these researches has come the antityphoid-fever vaccination, which in the last three years has practically reduced typhoid morbidity to a negligible quantity in the United States Army. The first army in the world in which vaccination against typhoid was made compulsory was that of the United States, and the results obtained in our Service have served as guides to the medical directors of armies of other countries. It is the Army of the United States that has blazed the way to the elimination of typhoid from civilian life as well as from the military through inoculatory prophylaxis. Indeed, there are army medical officers who believe that if the same efforts were put forth in civil life to prevent typhoid that are employed in the Army thousands of lives lost each year in civil communities would be saved."

WHEN FIGHTING GROWS TIRESOME — Physical and mental exhaustion of soldiers, says "The Annotator," in *American Medicine* (New York, October), is a matter which military commanders are prone to ignore. He goes on:

"The skilful commander knows exactly how much effort his soldiers can make without becoming too fatigued to fight. It is often necessary to rest an army even in the progress of a prolonged battle. In addition, nutrition must be kept up, but if the soldiers march too quickly for their wagon-trains they go hungry. There is some evidence that plans of campaign have failed more than once because of the exhaustion of the soldiers from overexertion and lack of food. Some captured men were almost in a condition of shock; indeed it was shock, but it was cured by a nourishing meal and a long sleep. It is quite possible that the annual maneuvers, extending over a period of two or three weeks, have exacted more labor from soldiers than could be kept up in a long campaign, and that the attempt to do in war as in maneuvers is directly responsible for certain disasters. They have neglected the basic principles of warfare, and as these are matters of physiology, it is evident that the system of preparation was faulty through the habit of ignoring medical advice."

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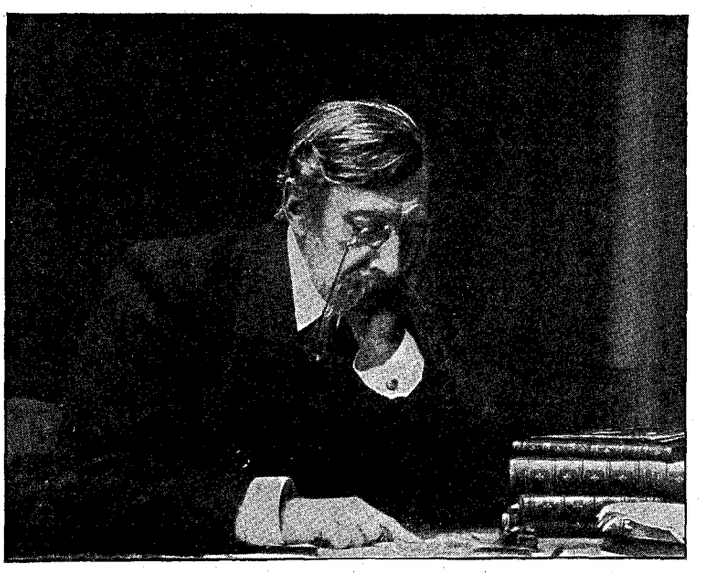
LETTERS - AND - ART

BELGIUM'S ECLIPSED MENTAL LIFE

HOWEVER DEEPLY we regret the destruction of works of art, says Mr. Edmund Gosse, the paralysis of living intelligence is an even more serious matter. This is an observation that calls our attention to the effect of war upon the lives of men of letters. The outward and immediate effect in such countries as Belgium and France, and doubtless also Germany, is annihilation. They cease to be men of letters at all and are simply men in the ranks not distinguishable from others wearing the same uniform. The psychological effect is in danger of being almost as disastrous, and Mr. Gosse speculates in *The Edinburgh Review* on the future in the light of France's former experience with Prussian arms. "The lover or student of pure literature need accuse himself of no levity if his mind strains forward with anxiety and compares with our own cataclysm the catastrophes of former times." The martyrdom of Belgium, then, presents in this respect a case whose poignancy, in the face of her material disasters, has been so far well nigh overlooked. Writes Mr Gosse, in a rather critical vein, as regards Germany:



EMILE VERHAEREN,

The Belgian whom Edmund Gosse declares to be Europe's greatest poet to-day. "To study his poems is to gain such an impression of 'Toute la Flandre' as is to be found nowhere else," for "no modern writer is more national."

"For a long while past the astonishing development of the Belgian mind, as displayed in a triple literature, has been watched in Germany, and noted by German professors, with patronizing envy. It has been observed, first with surprize and then with annoyance, that a little country no larger than a Teutonic province, tucked into a corner between the sea and two Great Powers, a country without a dominant language, without a decisive capital, a mere political expression, has since 1880 ventured to display, in defiance of the menacing shadow of Germany, an intellectual activity, French, Flemish, and Walloon, in which German *kultur* has found no place. It has not been agreeable to the professors of Berlin to be obliged to admit that the greatest poet of Europe at the opening of the twentieth century is unquestionably the noble Emile Verhaeren, a Fleming of the Antwerp district, writing consistently in French. It has not been to their taste to watch the advance of Maeterlinck, of Camille Lemonnier, of Eugène Demolder, writing in French, or of the less known and perhaps less brilliant, but numerous and enthusiastic, new school of authors composing ardently in Flemish and even to some extent in Walloon."

Since about 1880, points out Mr. Gosse, a most remarkable effort has been made by Belgium "to redeem her people from intellectual sterility, and since that time no country of Europe has come forward in literature so rapidly as she." We read of this movement:

"A generation joyously greeted at home as 'La Jeune Belgique,' stimulated by the ideas which were stirred in close spectators of the last great war, yet protected, in a highly prosperous country, from the actual miseries and denudations of that struggle, dared to inaugurate a literary revolution against the cut-and-dried theories of their elders, and found for the first time a fitting expression in verse and prose for the rich, full-blooded, highly colored genius of Flemish life. In this movement, encouraged by the praise of Paris, undeterred by the sneers of Berlin, the pioneers were Max Waller, who died prematurely in 1889, and the admirable poet of Louvain, Albert Giraud, of whom I know not whether he is alive or dead.

"This exuberant school of writers, now as broad as Rubens in their joyous painting of life, now as exquisite as the traceries of their medieval architecture, has been, up to this summer, producing abundant work of a kind not exactly parallel in any other country. In the matter of speech, of course, the possession of a single language has been denied to the Belgians. Their poets and novelists have to take their choice between a tongue which is shared with French or one which is almost identical with Dutch. But their genius, taking different manifestations from individual minds, is yet national and peculiar to Belgium.

"It has been observed that the greatest Belgian writers of to-day are Flemings by birth, education, and character; and even Maeterlinck, who has long inhabited France, alternately residing in Normandy and in Provence, is still a pure Fleming of Ghent in his dramas. There is no modern writer more national than Verhaeren, and to study his poems is to gain such an impression of 'Toute la Flandre' as is to be found nowhere else. It should be interesting to note that when, in 1881, the 'Jeunes Belges,' in a now-famous manifesto, announced their intention of creating a national literature, they were met with coarse ridicule in Germany, and recommended to stick to the prosy business of their trades. They did not heed the warning, and in thirty years they have enriched their country with a fine harvest of masterpieces."

Mr. Gosse bitterly declares that "this literature of Belgium has now been trodden into the mud by the jack-boot of the Prussian," and begs us not to forget, "in our legitimate indignation at the destruction of medieval relics, that Germany has committed in Belgium—to speak for the moment only of Belgium—a still greater crime against light and learning." For—

"We have to consider the conditions of mental life in this gallant and unfortunate country. It is a commonplace to say that Belgium is the battle-field of Europe; it is more; it is the graveyard of successive generations of Flemish aspiration. Since the sixteenth century, when its earliest civilization was withered by the agitations of the Spanish invader, until the close of the war of 1870, when the assurance of its neutrality gave it at last a basis of hope and energy, Belgium never had breathing-space. Sacked by the armies of Louis XIV., flung by the Treaty of Utrecht on to the pikes of Austria, overrun and

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annexed by the French in 1795, torn and tortured by European diplomacy in the days of Waterloo, not given, until 1830, even the shadow of individual sovereignty, the insecurity of existence in Flanders and Brabant through all these centuries could but detach the minds of men from the creation of works of the imagination. Who writes great poems when the specters of famine and fire are prowling round his homestead? After the last war all this was ended, as the Belgians thought, as all the rest of Europe, with one sinister exception, believed. The neutrality of Belgium, solemnly reasserted and confirmed, was a sacred basis for the intellectual life of the little admirable country to build upon. She was no longer so fragile, no longer so timorous, and she built the beautiful structure which Germany has now cynically and brutally destroyed."

JOHN BURROUGHS FREES HIS MIND

MEN OF LETTERS in many lands, particularly in the warring ones, have enlisted their pens in the conflict. While they fight with vigor, they do not always persuade the neutral that they fight without prejudice. Two new recruits from the pen ranks have lately appeared—the American John Burroughs and the Swedish Pontus Fahlbeck, of the University of Lund. Mr. Burroughs's article appears in the New York *Tribune*, and leads a later correspondent to suggest that "every news and religious paper and magazine in our nation print that splendid letter and that every minister read it from his pulpit." The "good gray" naturalist begins by "considering the genuine liking and admiration we Americans feel for the German people, based as it is both upon race kinship and long association with the German element in our midst," and points it out as "a curious psychological problem why our sympathy from the first day of the war should have been so overwhelmingly on the side of their enemies." As one man, so he perhaps too comprehensively reviews it, "North, South, East, and West, in conversation, in private letters, in the pulpit, in the press, we have voiced our condemnation of the war-drunk Kaiser and the military clique that surrounds him, and in our secret hearts have prayed for the success of the Allies." Mr. Burroughs's article traverses many of the well-known positions of our publicists, but the literary quality of its statement leads us to make no apology for possible reiteration:

"I believe that I make no extreme statement when I say that of all the Continental peoples, except possibly the people of the Scandinavian peninsula, we like the Germans the best, and certainly we owe more to them both in our material civilization and in our esthetic and intellectual culture. They are a great people; they touch us on all sides; they have added immensely to the richness and stability of our national and civic life. We like them as mechanics, as farm-hands, as kitchen help, as teachers, as neighbors, as coworkers in all fields. They are a sober, reliable, unassuming, home-loving, human people. Yet we stand at this stage of their terrible struggle wishing only for an overwhelming defeat of their armies.

"I have yet to meet a pro-German anywhere in the country or to see a pro-German newspaper. In the little country village in the Catskills near where I spent the summer every farmer and villager and city boarder that I met was eagerly waiting for news of the defeat of the German hosts. When the morning mail arrived the people gathered at the post-office and waited almost breathlessly for tidings in favor of the Allies. The men of German descent, of which there were many, had no sympathy for the Kaiser and his onrushing hosts. Upward of sixty years ago three young German brothers settled in this little Catskill village as blacksmiths; and what steady, honest, efficient men they proved to be! They married American women and had families. Their sons are among the substantial and always reliable business men of the community. I saw more or less of them almost daily, and if their sympathies were at all with the warring hosts of the land of their fathers I failed to get an inkling of it.

"This frame of mind in which our nation finds itself is not of our own seeking; we have not cultivated it; quite the contrary. It has been forced upon us by events over which we had no control, and it has been intensified as these events have multiplied. We saw German militarism springing with a tiger's bound for the blood and life of a neighboring people whose only offense was that they had for a generation been making ready to try to ward off such an attack; we saw a small, peace-loving, industrious, inoffensive people, whose territory lay in the way of this fierce onrush of the Germans, trampled and murdered and despoiled, their villages and cities burned, their farms laid waste, their treasures of art and architecture consumed, their gold and silver demanded—we saw, and still see, millions of as worthy and likable people as there are in the world homeless, foodless, swept before and trampled upon by invading armies like autumn leaves, and we heard the cry for mercy and succor that went up from them and it still rings in our ears. We saw the vast military power of Germany loosened, as if it had long been straining at the leash, as it had; we saw it eager and ready—the readiness that is the fruit of long premeditation and preparation. It was as clear as daylight that it felt the thrill and the joy of its predetermined mission. . . . . .

"The iron brute Bismarck must have stirred in his grave. The gay, chivalrous, and, as we often think, frivolous people over the western border were hurriedly pulling themselves together to resist the unprovoked onslaught, and their ally across the Channel was as hastily marshaling her forces to rush to the rescue. What a spectacle it all was! Who can ever forget those early August days! One of the most efficient and admirable people the world has ever seen in the grip of a merciless military autocracy, welded and hardened into such a weapon of destruction as the world had never before seen, and aimed at a neighboring nation who would have been glad enough to have lived forever at peace with all the world. Poor La Belle France! How has she been sinned against both by her own rulers and the rulers of other nations! And little Belgium (the home of Maeterlinck), who dared to bar her doors against the titanic nation-despoiler and robber, and who now lies prostrate, bleeding, and famishing! Her wrongs cry to heaven."

Is it any wonder, he pauses to ask, that we in this country give our sympathy without measure to the Allies and their cause? He proceeds:

"We instinctively look upon the German Army as simply a vast machine rushing with blind fury upon the civilization of the world. We do not think of its individual units as made up of the altogether modest, industrious, human, and admirable people of whom we know so many. We see nothing human in it, and we see nothing admirable but its terrible efficiency. It is as regardless of life, of property, of things beautiful and precious, of the rights of the innocent and the unoffending as is any other machine. It is not expressive of the spirit of the Germany that we know—the Germany to which we owe so much in literature, in music, in philosophy, in science, and in the art of rational living, the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel, and a hundred others. It is rather the outcome of the Germany of the blood-and-iron Bismarck, and of the gospel of war that has been so assiduously preached by her recent savants and philosophers—the tense, abnormal Nietzsche and of the hard, calculating von Bernhardi, and of her ruling classes—the hellish gospel that might makes right, that small nations have no rights which great nations are bound to respect, the bygone feudal doctrine of the divine right of kings, and that the legitimate upbuilding of one nation can only be by the pulling down of another nation; the gospel of armed conquest, of the robber baron, of the pirate on land or sea; a gospel which sneers at treaties as scraps of paper and throws international morality to the winds; a doctrine which our own nation has done much to discredit by refusing to seize Cuba and Mexico when there was none to say nay; a doctrine to which, let us all hope, this war will put an end forever.

"War as now waged by the Kaiser against Belgium and France is but a high-sounding name for the collective murder and pillage and arson of a vast, organized band of outlaws, and for my part I believe it is the last spectacle of the kind and on such a scale that the world will ever see."

Mr. William H. Mathews, who is mentioned at the beginning of this article as urging that it be read in every pulpit, says further about Mr. Burroughs's letter:

"It should be translated into every language and sent broadcast through the world. A more moderate or truthful view of the diabolical German plans and a more merciless exposure of the military leaders could not be written, and the name will carry weight and be a great aid to right thinking and right decisions."

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SWEDISH SYMPATHY FOR GERMANY

THE SWEDISH PROFESSOR referred to at the opening of the preceding article presents a brief for Germany against such charges as are brought by Mr. Burroughs. Writing in the Swedish paper *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* he holds that Germany and Austria were not the aggressors in this war. His thesis is that "nations may not be guided by the same considerations as individuals in meeting such a crisis as that which confronted Germany and endangered her very existence." Professor Fahlbeck argues:

"Some might hold that the war is not only terrible—as, indeed, it is—but also incompatible with a high degree of culture, and therefore unnatural and immoral. But this view bespeaks little insight into the vital requirements on the part of a State, inasmuch as those requirements and the moral duties resulting therefrom are different from those prescribed for individuals.

"Duty may demand of an individual that he refrain from claims to which he is entitled, or even that he sacrifice his own life. But this demand may never be made of the State. The highest task of the State, and therewith its highest duty, is self-preservation.

"Austria-Hungary as well as Germany were threatened for their very existence and had to take up the sword. For Austria it was a matter not only of punishing the people that had become guilty of the murder of a prince, but above all to stifle the Slavic propaganda which Servia had set into motion in order to undermine the Austrian State and break off bit after bit of it. And for Germany the hour of fate would have been rung three years later at the most, in which it would have been forced to defend its newly won unity and position as a Power, the fruit of hopes and labors of a thousand years. That was known.

"There was no choice permitted, so completely had the three allied Powers isolated Germany. For Germany, too, this war was a matter of self-defense and therefore justified according to the laws of that duty which rests upon a State."

The Swedish professor further argues that "if this is true of Germany and Austria, the same is not true of their opponents":

"To be sure, the diplomats of these countries and the press influenced by them have continually asserted that Germany threatened the peace of its neighbors. But the history of the last forty years contradicts such assertions. And at heart the people of France, Russia, and England do not believe them either. This is plainly shown by a comparison of the sentiments reigning in the various countries with the sentiment in Germany. For the variety of sentiment concerning the war in the nations now warring with one another is the best verdict upon the war.

"The many races in Austria-Hungary welcome the conflict with Servia as a war of liberation. And the German people have arisen against the mass of their foes with a unanimity and enthusiasm unmatched in history. The highest demand of duty on which depends all life of a State and, therefore, all culture, the duty of self-preservation, has stept forth in all its majesty and has found a united people.

"The same is not true of Germany's enemies. It is true that here, too, the voices of parties ceased when the Fatherland called; here, too, they fought valiantly, but nowhere with the same enthusiasm and the same readiness. Moreover, the opinion of the people, outside of the parliaments, is here far from one of unanimity. According to all one hears from France, the average man wanted peace far more than war, even if the devotees of the 'revanche' were allowed to lead in the debate and adopt the resolutions. In England conditions were in part the same, even into the highest circles, as the resignation of Morley, Burns, and Trevelyan from the Government proves. In Russia, finally, there can be no talk of an opinion of the people itself.

"The variety of popular sentiment in Germany and the countries hostile to her gives the decisive answer to the question of the right and wrong in this world-war. And I am sure it will give the decisive answer concerning the final issue of the war.

"One can only hope that the war will be of short duration and that the victor will be content with a peace that is not dear, that will not crush France too deeply. For its vitality is not great; and the world can not afford to lose this people. Belgium, too, which, to be sure, not without some fault of its own, got between the hammer and the anvil, is entitled to sympathy. But the others are not. Of Servia I need not speak; it deserves all the punishment it gets, and it can stand it. And the same is true of Russia and England. They have a surplus of vitality, no matter how heavy the reverses they may have to stand, especially Russia. Nor can one cherish the least pity for this land, which is a State bent on conquest in the ancient sense of the word, and a constant source of danger to its neighbors. And still less can one have sympathy for England, whose ruthless business policy under the intriguing leadership of Sir Edward Grey has now ranged that country among the enemies of Germany, altho it could have remained neutral as well as did Italy."

GERMAN PLANS TO WIN OUR GOOD-WILL

OUR ASSUMPTION of Germany's diplomatic duties in countries with which she is at war is gratefully acknowledged by a German professor, Dr. Ernst Daenell. It is to him a symbol of the ties that he feels binds the two nations. Germany's reciprocal attention to Americans who found themselves as tourists in the Fatherland when she suddenly became a military camp is on the other hand evidence to him "of real humaneness that a nation surrounded by mighty enemies with whom it must battle for its very existence can still find time to think of others and to provide for their safety and welfare." He feels sure that "the heroic war Germany has been forced to wage will appeal strongly to the kindly instincts inherent in the American character," for in many ways he sees Germany and the United States as "very much alike." His article, published in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin), has been translated for the New York *Sun*, from which we quote:

"Taking the history of American development, we will see a strong likeness between the German war of independence in 1813–1815 and the American Revolution of 1775, as also in the unifying wars of both nations, the American war of 1861–1865 and the German war of 1866.

"In organization, too, we are alike: a confederation of States. Industrially, also, there is a similarity in the development during the last half century, especially in the tremendous industrial impetus noticeable in the last two decades, whose aim was to secure a world-wide market. Then in the unexampled, rapid growth of their cities, both nations present a strong similarity; in their superiority over other nations in the engineering world; in the systematic upbuilding of a navy; in the universal military instinct; in the manufacture of weapons, and in many other things.

"These traits, however, are only surface traits, of chief value in blazing the trail for mutual understanding and respect. The true soil in which mutual respect and sympathetic understanding must grow is a different one: spiritual culture. Harnack referred to this in the following words: 'To maintain the culture of the world was a mission entrusted to three nations—Germany, England, America.' And accusingly he concluded in bitter sorrow, 'Only two remain to-day.'

"Germany and America are to-day the bearers of a common cultural ideal which, altho the two nations are taking a different line of development politically as well as in individual and racial traits, still has the same basic motive power; their historical development is a result of the ethical genius of the nation. We Germans are sometimes prone to overlook the fact that the character of the true American is a highly idealistic one, and that this American idealism is a continually waxing force which acts as a leaven for the entire nation. As possessors of this ethical idealism, Germany and America are spiritually the two most wholesome nations on earth, and are bound in consequence to achieve a higher destiny than other nations."

There is no reason, the professor thinks, why this future should not be attained in mutual good-will and friendship. "Nothing has occurred in the past which America can charge against us," yet there is "one tremendous obstacle" between America and Germany that the professor sees fraught with peril:

"We must overcome the peculiar historical feeling existing between America and England; for those Americans who are responsible for American politics and for the shaping of public opinion are of Anglo-Saxon extraction. In cross-examining himself such an American would find that in his heart of hearts, in those instincts and sympathies which are due to race and to

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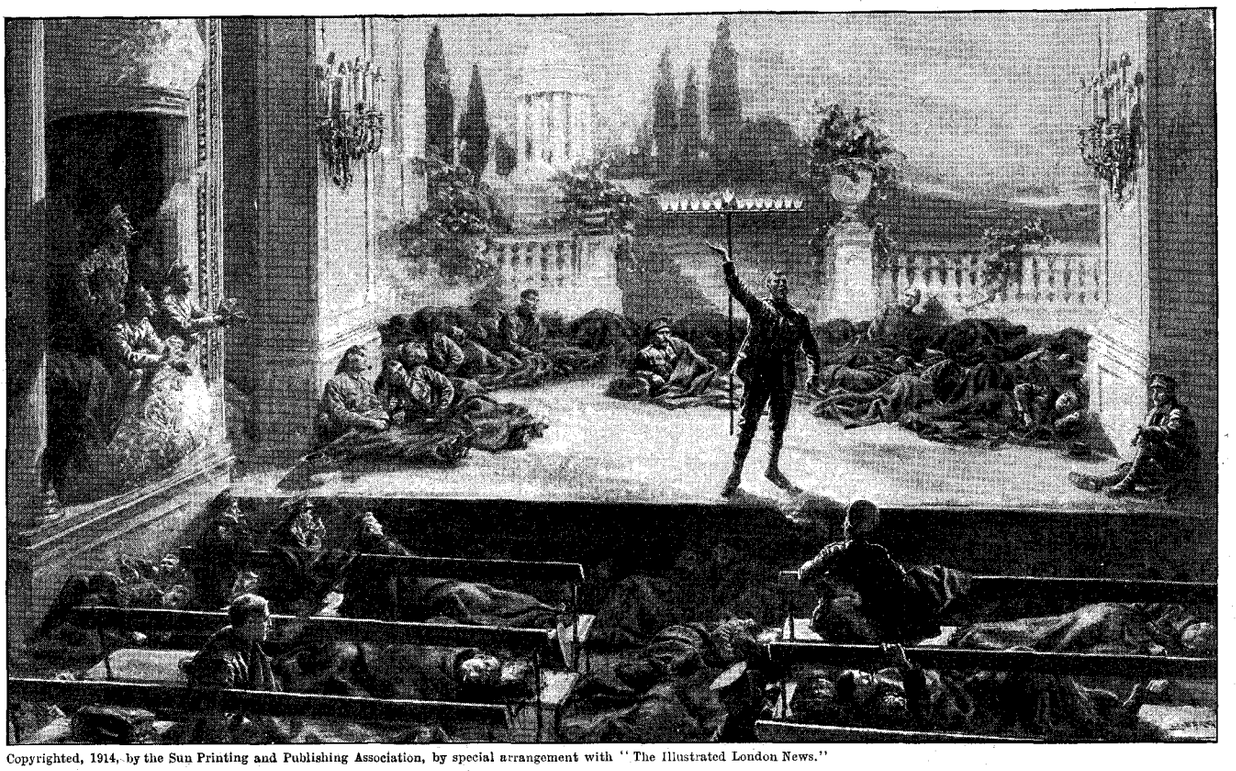

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SOME OF THE IRONIES OF WAR.

The theater of Le Mans, France, witnessed a strange entertainment when British forces were quartered there. One of the number attempts to amuse the sleepless ones. Those who can sleep are blissfully unconscious of his efforts.

tradition, he is still an Englishman. The German pilgrim of old was filled with joy on glimpsing the towers and battlements of the Holy City. Similarly, all true Americans become exultantly, exuberantly happy, on visiting the historical sites of Old England —Westminster Abbey, Oxford, Windsor, and Eton.

"It is altogether natural that the American trend of thought and sentiment, so far as they are grounded in historical and political education, should be anchored in England. England's history is America's preliminary history, and the history of America's independent development has been linked closely to England in many ways. A common tongue and a similar political organization strengthen these feelings. Of small moment, compared to this intensely strong feeling, is the fact that America's politico-territorial development has occurred in defiance of England.

"Not to speak of the two wars in which America fought England in order to establish her national independence, England, during several decades in the nineteenth century, did all in her power openly, and more frequently in secret, as is her habit, to hinder the expansion of the Union. All that has been forgiven by the United States, because the United States was victorious in every instance. It would therefore be unwise to overestimate these historical collisions and the indignant language indulged in occasionally by the American press against England. We are less apt to curb our tongue in reprehending a kinsman than in finding fault with a stranger. All these things are of little consequence.

"We Germans can not afford to overlook the fact that America, being the onlooker in a quarrel which England has with another nation, will side with England. How far removed we are from a closer, inner communion with America is best evidenced by the attitude of the American press throughout the country at the outbreak of the war. American sympathies went emphatically to England and to France; news from London, Paris, and Brussels was accepted as dogmatically true, and deliberately Americans held us responsible for the war, and the prospect of our ultimate defeat was a welcome expectation. An astonishing outbreak of anti-German sentiment!

"Under such conditions it is, of course, difficult for us to create a favorable sentiment for ourselves in America. Such a result can be brought about only by long and unremitting work.

"In the first place the great majority of Americans must be made to understand, as a matter which is politically self-evident, that Germany has no aggressive intentions toward America. The mistrust of Germany existing in America, which has been systematically fostered by the English and French press, must be entirely allayed. But by far greater acumen and greater efforts than have hitherto been displayed by us are required in order to overcome the effects upon the press and upon public opinion of the malicious news transmitted to America from abroad. We have been politically unwise to allow our enemies to traduce us, believing as we did that, because we had a clear conscience, the truth was bound to prevail. In this instance the truth will only conquer if we make very serious efforts to disseminate it.

"Above all, we must seek to get in closer touch with the American press and to enlarge and secure our direct cable communications. We must guard against the possibility of having our cable messages intercepted by our enemies at a time when we need them most; we must so arrange that in future English cables and English news shall not for months be in sole possession of the field, as has been the case, making it possible for England to arouse the excitable, inflammable, spasmodic temperament of some of the American people against us to a pitch which approximates the heat of war. The floating mine laid by English malice and cleverly exploded at the psychological moment had power to ignite public opinion, which, in turn, might have swept the Government off its feet.

"Our own press must learn self-control and, above all, comprehension of American intentions and character. The tone of our press must not be continuously attuned to contempt for, and suspicions of, American motives. To this end we need the preparation of a series of pamphlets, printed in English, which shall elucidate our political ideals, our internal affairs, and ethical convictions, and the distribution of these pamphlets should be carefully planned.

"Much can be done through personal influence, the effects of which, as shown in the case of our exchange professors, have a wide zone of usefulness. With the same end in view we must seek to better our relations with the influential German-American contingent, as well as with the Irish-American element. The passionate outbreak of the German-Americans against the recent outrages of the press surely can not fail to have some effect. We must realize, however, that the ability of the German-Americans to impress their convictions and make their influence felt is necessarily limited. We must seek to avoid making demands upon them which, for psychological or other reasons, they are unable to comply with."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

APPEALS THAT PASS NONE BY

AT LEAST 2,500 Salvationists, it is estimated, are on the firing-line with the different armies, including 100 German officers. Some 50 Swiss officers are mobilized with the Swiss Army. The appeal of Commander Evangeline Booth for contributions to the rescue work carried on by the Salvation Army brings before us the effectiveness of this

Photo. by Alice Boughton.

FILLING IN THE ODD MINUTES.

The famous dancer, Adeline Genée, who devotes her present earnings, $2,500 a week, to Red Cross work. While she waits for her cue her hands supplement the work of her feet in knitting for the soldiers.

organization, already long established for the work now most needed. One of their unique appeals asks for old linen such as the household consigns to the rag-bag, but now of the utmost service for bandages for wounds. Householders are urged to look up these discarded fragments and forward them to some Salvationist headquarters. The appeal of Commander Booth in *The War Cry* (New York) is full of passionate entreaty:

"I am not forgetful that I am continually appealing to my own people in the United States for financial aid, and recognize that upon this tried and proved source of generosity so many claims have already been levied, but never during the years I have been privileged to be in your midst have I been so anxious for your help, and I can not but feel confident that, as ever through this same period, will you be so ready to give it.

"First, because of your recognition of the loss and sorrow which have come down upon our organization as a result of this Armageddon; secondly, because of your confidence in the equipment, second to none, which long experience has given the Army in dealing with eager masses of people in crises of agony and want; thirdly, because I know that, however much you have already done or may feel called upon to do, you will not fail to do something more at this unprecedented time of stress and anguish across the seas.

"The Salvation Army's share in all this travail and terror is wide-spread. As is now universally known, we are a globe-wide organization; the salvation of all peoples, body and soul, is our aim; national differences are lost sight of in our propaganda, and with our founder we have cried, 'The World for God!' Naturally such a standpoint has its shadows as well as its glory. One or more members of our great Army family can not suffer without all the others being affected, and international complications and controversies bring both direct and indirect ills upon us. My father said during the progress of another and smaller war, 'Whichever side wins, I lose.' So it will be with us.

"At the present time we have among the warring nations a great many thousands of Salvationists standing by the colors—Salvationists who are actually bearing arms. It is not only the gap left in our ranks by these husbands, fathers, and sons which we must face, but those who are left—their aged parents, wives, and children; many, alas! already become widows and orphans—for whom we must provide. And even wider and deeper than this is our loss, for the heavier bereavement, the greater penury, the more acute suffering are found among the poor of each conflicting nation—those vast and needy communities whose burdens the Army always carries upon its heart.

"Their breaking, bleeding spirits we must heal; their hunger we must feed; their defenseless we must ingather, and their desolate and despairing feet we must lead to the world's only Savior, the Prince of Peace.

"Now, with passionate entreaty, I plead for your help, your immediate help, your generous help. The wings of agony and death are swift; our action must be equally rapid. If you can give much, give much. If you can only give a little, give a little, and God and the Salvation Army will stretch it to its limit. But give, you must! Give, you will! The bereaved, hungry, weeping on earth will bless you. And who knows but that those whose lives have already been sacrificed will do so, too?

"If any donors wish their gift to be used to ameliorate the painful conditions in any particular land, and will specify the same, I can promise that the help shall go to its desired destination without delay."

A letter from a Belgian officer gives a picture of conditions where the need is acknowledged greatest:

"Our poor corps in Belgium have been utterly scattered. Many places where we have had corps there have been battles. I am hoping that all our dear officers and soldiers have been saved—brands literally from the burning. Here in Quaregnon it has been terrible—beyond all expression; more than 300 houses destroyed and so many civilians killed; not only men and women, but their little children. As yet, none of our Salvation Army comrades has been touched. We have been protected in a marvelous manner. We can say with David, 'The Angel of the Lord encampeth around those that fear him and plucks them out of danger' (French translation). God has done that for us. The battle continued from Sunday morning at eleven o'clock to Monday evening. The bombardment did not cease a moment; while it was on we had thirty of our comrades, with their little children, in our large cellar. . . . . .

"The day after the battle—what horrible sights! Dead bodies in the streets, the wounded, and from all sides poor maddened people flying to save themselves with their little children—all the people weeping. I could never describe what I have seen. How is it possible that such things could take place in this age of education? And now the misery is here for the poor workers. It is already seven weeks since the men (colliers)

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could work. The food has been seized, and more often than not wasted by the invading troops. The future is very dark for these poor people.

"When the English soldiers came here the Lieutenant and I prepared tea for them while they dug trenches. After the battle, when the Germans came, we lodged many of them in our hall and did what we could for them. Then I thought of all our dear Salvationists who are in the different armies—English, German, French, Austrian, Russian, Belgian. Oh, how glad I am that I remained at my post to help my comrades! On the Sunday during the bombardment the cry went forth: 'Let all those save themselves who can do so!' I went outside to see if there was any serious danger. Then I said to the people: 'Come with us in the hall; I will take care of you as much as I can.' They came, and were content to be with their officers."

Collier's Weekly prints a cartoon appropriate to the thanksgiving season and urges its readers to take it literally:

"If you do, there are agents aplenty to serve you in the giving—the Belgian Relief Fund (10 Bridge Street, New York), the Committee of Mercy (August Belmont, treasurer, Fifth Avenue Building, New York), the American Red Cross (130 East Twenty-second Street, New York). Trite is the saying, 'He gives twice who gives quickly,' but never was it truer than now; for winter is at hand, and human flesh and human souls are crying for the help that none but we can give them."

The contrast between Belgium's imperative need and Germany's widely advertised affluence is treated on the same page of the *Weekly:*

"While we give, Germany takes. 'No Food in Belgium—Six Million Homeless'; 'Belgium is Stript of All Supplies.' These are typical head-lines. If you read the news underneath, you learn that the fields are deserts, that no cattle are left in the pastures and no horses on the roads, that live stock and produce of every kind have been sent into Germany. As a result, 'the people are literally starving.' Yet German news sources affirm that Germany is entirely prosperous, hence not in need of the supplies of which she is robbing her victim. The *Fatherland* news service ('Fair Play for Germany and Austria') issues a broadside stating that 'There is wealth enough in Germany to defray the tremendous demands for war expenditures for at least a year. . . . The supply is ample for eighteen months. . . . It is not too much, therefore, to state that an ample supply of food for man and beast is in sight for two years.' At least a year—eighteen months—therefore two years. While Belgium starves, Germany continues to grind war-taxes from her smoking cities, violating all rules of civilized warfare. Germany's Consul-General in New York, Herr Horst Falcke, says in his kind way: 'Germany is doing its best to help the Belgians.' May God save the rest of the world from German 'help'!"

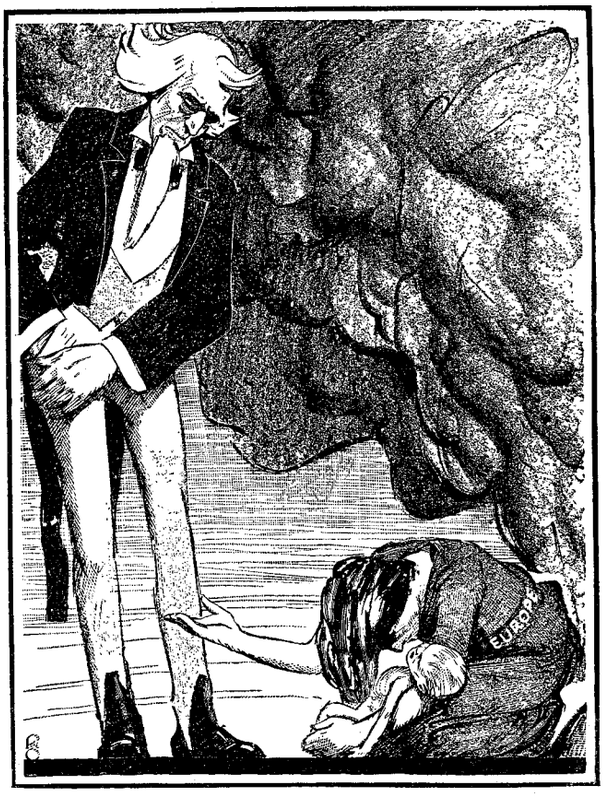
The New York *Evening Post* voices the general appeal and surveys some of the results to date:

"The growth of the Belgian Relief Fund in the past few weeks has been encouraging. Last week alone added about $120,000 to the amount, and brought the total to nearly $400,000. In this total, and in the contributions for the week, are included handsome sums sent to the Belgian Relief Committee in New York by local committees in other cities; thus $30,000 was received from the Boston committee on Saturday. And there continue to be that wide range of size in the contributions of individuals—all the way from $1 to $10,000—and that large number of separate participants, which ought to obtain in a matter appealing as this does to the deepest instincts of our common humanity.

"But let it not be thought that $400,000 is anything more than a beginning—a mere earnest of what this great nation of a hundred million inhabitants, blest with resources almost beyond measure and happy in its exemption not only from the horrors but also from the terrific, economic burdens of war, is going to do for the relief of a people crusht beneath the weight of an affliction that defies description and transcends imagination—of hundreds, of thousands, perhaps millions, of women, children, and old men homeless and without resource, their whole land ravaged by war, starvation staring them in the face. We are not forgetting the magnificent work of rescue which is being carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation, over and above that furnished by the general contribution. But all that the Foundation will do, together with all that will be done by individuals, is sure to fall far short of what will be needed to supply the Belgian sufferers with the bare necessities of decent existence."

GUNPOWDER AND THE GOSPEL

GREEK ORTHODOX, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican, Presbyterian, all of whom make identical confessions regarding the God-man, are killing each other with the same avidity as if there had never been a Jesus. This comprehensive statement of *The Biblical World* (Chicago, October) brings the further reflection that "evidently men can



U. S.: "I'm thankful I've got it to give."
—F. G. C. in *Collier's.*

be theologically orthodox and put their Christ to an open shame." The editor who writes these words hastens to check us Americans against being complacent in our neutrality. "We have our Navy League and those who tell us that international morality is no stronger than military preparation," while "incipient militarists urge us to distrust and hate the very nations to whom the Church of Christ is sending missionaries to teach the primacy of the God of love." Further:

"Are we not even now being urged to grasp the world's trade as unhappy Europe sees it slip from the fingers that grasp the sword?

"Suppose the Good Samaritan, finding the traveler struggling with the robbers, had run off with the traveler's luggage and clothes! Do you suppose Jesus would have told the rest of mankind to go and do likewise?

"Is it Christlike to exploit another's misery?

"War bids us measure the beam in our own eye.

"Is the Sermon on the Mount good instruction for militarism? Do soldiers put the golden rule into their knapsacks?

"Is 'Love your enemies' printed on battle-flags?

"Did the soldiers or Jesus go to the cross to save the world?

"Men tell us we must have war in order to be strong.

"Jesus taught that we must become great by sacrificial service like his own.

"Men tell us that we must build up the nation's morale by economic policies.

"Jesus taught us that we can not serve God and Mammon.

"Men tell us that we must fight for our rights.

"Jesus told us by word and by example that we must die for other people's rights.

"Men tell us we must learn to fight, kill, and hate if we are to dwell in safety as a nation.

"Jesus told us that God is love and that the way to peace is

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through a life that refuses to countenance hate and prefers loyalty to the crucified Christ to comforts with political supermen.

"We thrust the question home. Do men who thus refuse to order their lives by Jesus's words and conduct really take him seriously? Is their profession of faith in his deity a profession of sympathy with his spirit, obedience to his word, and loyalty to his example?

"Christendom's interest in the present war is vastly deeper than its horror at brutalities, its amazement at the world's indifference to poverty and sorrow. The ultimate issue is between Jesus and Nietzsche. If we take Jesus seriously, we shall not war. If we take him simply as a doctrine, distrusting the truth and practicability of his teachings, we shall go on fighting indefinitely.

"The world's call to the Church is obvious enough. Will the Church answer it by training generation after generation to revere the teaching as well as the person of Jesus?"

IS WAR A MEANS OF GRACE?

THIS QUESTION is answered affirmatively by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, who assembles facts to confirm his belief. He even asserts that England is "living on a loftier plane" now than when the war broke out. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "H. W. H.," gives us the grounds of Dr. Campbell's belief, but also assembles another sort of evidence which, he says, makes one feel somehow "a certain reluctance to believe that the nation was living on a lower plane in July than it was in October." There is, no doubt, ground for saying that the nation is "responsive to the call for spiritual things." We read:

"The clergy of all denominations are rejoicing in the larger opportunity that is coming to them, not only in their increased congregations, but in the more attentive hearing they are receiving.

"This is not the only evidence to support the theory that grapes do sometimes grow on thorns and figs on thistles. Lord Kitchener's call for recruits has awakened a spirit of self-sacrifice in all classes of the community. If we may believe the '*Times's* History of the War,' it has even been an effective agency in the reclamation of habitual criminals. According to that publication: 'It is not a coincidence that throughout Britain the war period was marked'—the writer uses the past tense, inasmuch as his history is to be regarded not as a contemporary diary, but as a standard work of reference in which everything will appear in true perspective—'by an amazing absence of crime. There may seem to be no direct antagonism between a scheme of world-war hatched at Potsdam and a burglary planned in Whitechapel. But many a burglar, moved to honest indignation by the German outrage, enlisted as a soldier or found some other way to declare himself on the side of the Right; and thus many police were set free to protect the nation's interests, instead of watching the criminals.'

"When even *Bill Sikes* has thus gained the right to wear an unaccustomed halo, it is scarcely necessary to say that the normally law-abiding people are not lacking in their devotion to the common weal. This unselfish zeal is frankly and thankfully recognized, even by those who are still of the opinion that war has closer affinities with hell than with heaven.

"'Amid the darkness,' says *The Friend*, 'one of the few gleams of hope, which we should prize and cherish, is that, while but a few weeks ago English people were divided into a variety of groups of persons trying to get something from the State in support of their particular interests, now the country, and in its smaller sphere the society, is full of persons banded together to give something to the State.'

"And not to the State only, as many a Belgian and French refugee would bear grateful witness. If anything, the relief of distress of all kinds in England at this moment is suffering not so much from indifference as from an oversupply of uninstructed enthusiasm. Everybody is not only willing to help, but anxious to help, and the problem is to turn this immense fund of personal service to practical account."

These are "the obvious gains of the war" and seem to justify Dr. Campbell. What the *Evening Post* correspondent finds to set on the other side is "the plague of malevolent lying that is spreading over the whole country." It will, perhaps, serve as a useful antidote in our daily newspaper-reading to bear in mind how unsuccessful he was in tracing down the stories of "atrocities" that came within the pale of reasonable truth:

"The myth about the passing of the Russian troops through England did no particular harm, but when the same industry is shown in imagining and circulating stories of German atrocities it is a more serious matter.

"A short time ago a thoroughly trustworthy correspondent of mine repeated to me a tale that was current in his neighborhood. An English doctor had come home from the war with both hands cut off by the Germans. The alleged authority for the story was a letter from the wife of a Methodist minister, who had apparently a personal knowledge of the case. This seemed a precise enough clue, and as I happened to know the minister mentioned, I wrote to ask him for particulars. He replied as follows:

"'It is true that we have heard of a doctor in one of our hospitals who had his hands cut off by the enemy while he was attending to our wounded on the battle-field; but we do not know his name, nor in what hospital he is.'

"My correspondent had further told me that a local doctor of his acquaintance knew of a similar incident, a nurse from his own old hospital being the victim. I ascertained the name of the hospital—one of the largest in London—and sent the secretary of it a letter of inquiry. Here is his reply:

"'We have no information whatever as to any nurse of ours having been injured in any way whatever by the Germans. We have had several reports before us as to patients who have been maltreated by the Germans being in this hospital, but no such cases have been admitted here at all.'

"Another variant of the same legend came to my ears a few days later. It was the tale of a lady who, when calling on a friend who had taken two Belgian refugee children, was shocked to find that both of them had had their hands cut off. On the same day, from a quite different source, I heard of a lady who had offered to take a Belgian child, and found, on going up to complete arrangements, that the child allotted to her had been similarly mutilated. Utterly upset by the discovery, she declared that she could not possibly take into her home a child in that condition. 'Oh, I do wish you would,' said the relief worker, 'we have so many of them.' Whereupon a letter to the secretary of the War Refugees Committee brought this answer:

"'We are in receipt of your letter in which you inquire with reference to certain alleged mutilations to Belgian refugees. In reply we beg to inform you that the director of public prosecutions is making all inquiries regarding these rumors, and as yet we have not heard of any confirmation of the same.'"

The same recklessness about truth, declares this correspondent, is to be seen in the loose way in which rumors are circulated respecting the antecedents of British subjects and the management of British business firms:

"It has been a common thing since the war broke out to see in the newspapers advertisements repudiating mischievous charges of this type. Even a paper with the reputation of the Manchester *Guardian* has found it desirable to offer a reward of $5,000 for evidence that will lead to the conviction of persons who started a libelous report that it has been financed by Germans.

"One of the most edifying examples of the elevation of spiritual tone due to the war comes from Edinburgh. If one had been asked to mention the most saintly minded among contemporary British preachers, the man most exempt from partizan bias, and most at home in the rare atmosphere of the mystics, one would have pointed to Dr. Alexander Whyte, of that city, the expositor of William Law and Samuel Rutherford, and the author of much other devotional literature of high quality. Yet here are some extracts from a recent sermon of Dr. Whyte's:

"'The real and the true, if not absolutely the sole, cause of this present awful catastrophe is the pride and the ambition of that Satan-possest man who now sits on the throne of Germany and asserts his will as the sole sovereign over that unhappy country.

"'He is wilfully and sinfully blind who does not see that it is simply the German Kaiser's satanic contempt for Belgium, and his satanic scorn of France, and his satanic envy and hatred of England that have turned Germany first into one great armed camp, and then has hurled her armies against this country and against all her peaceful allies.'

"When a religious teacher of Dr. Whyte's quality can allow himself to speak in this fashion, is it any wonder that the man in the street is giving way more and more to suspicions and hatred of everything and everybody that has any sort of German label?"

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

WHEN PARIS WAS UNDER SIEGE BY THE GERMANS

Vizetelly, Ernest Alfred. My Days of Adventure: The Fall of France, 1870-71. With frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xi-337. New York: Duffield and Company.

THE almost apocalyptic character of the conflict now racking the world has tinged literature itself with the hue of war. No recorded event throughout the ages has had such power over the human imagination; never before in history has the awful panoply of war been seen in such conjunction with the terrible military inventions of recent science. All comparisons brought to bear on the mighty struggle are at fault. The only adequate parallel must be sought in the grandiose fictions of Jules Verne or Flammarion, whose dreams of submarine and aerial powers in war have now become the commonplaces of newspaper reports.

Nevertheless the natural and relevant comparison is to be found in the Franco-German War of 1870, a war which, as regards the two principal combatants, presents features of striking similarity and forms a historical background essential to a right understanding of the present conflict. Next in interest to the current accounts by correspondents in the field of the bloody *epopée* now unfolding in Europe comes Mr. Vizetelly's narrative of his experiences in the War of 1870. Mr. Vizetelly comes of a family of distinguished journalists and authors. As correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* he was a personal witness of the great events of forty-four years ago in France. He saw the fairest parts of France ravaged by the Prussians, and his descriptions of the ruthless devastation wrought by the invaders of 1870 read like the accounts of what is taking place to-day. He was in Paris when the news arrived of the cataclysmic defeat and capture of the French armies, and he saw the scene at the Palais Bourbon when the republic was proclaimed with Gambetta at its head.

The siege of Paris by the Germans is pictured in a graphic chapter in which the author throws a new and interesting light on one of the most thrilling episodes of French history. He avers that at first there was no hostility shown toward the Church by beleaguered Paris. Solemn High Mass was celebrated before the Statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, when the siege was at its height. The hatred for the priesthood and for religion which appeared later was the work of the Commune and had its origin in the dregs of the populace. The surrender of Versailles, the author informs us, was marked by the same impositions and ruthless behavior that characterize the operations of the "*Sales Bouches*" on French and Belgian soil to-day. Versailles was forced to provide the invader with great numbers of oxen to be slaughtered for food, great consignments of wine, and forage valued at £12,000. "After all," remarks the author, with timely significance, "that was a mere trifle in comparison with what the present Kaiser's forces would probably demand on landing at Hull or Grimsby or Harwich."

Regarded as history, Mr. Vizetelly's book possesses merits of a superior order. Keen intelligence and clearness of insight into the causes and meaning of the momentous events he describes from the vantage-point of an actual observer impart to his work a value and significance which are lacking in formal histories. Thus the reader of these vivid pages finds to his astonishment that, altho he may have gone through many volumes dealing with the subject, he has till now remained in comparative ignorance of many of its salient phases. We are too prone to regard the first Franco-German War as a sort of military avalanche enveloping France and meeting with little effective opposition. This idea is corrected in Mr. Vizetelly's highly interesting volume. Then, as now, the French put forth mighty efforts, and at times the legions of Von Moltke were taught that they were not invincible. The campaign in Brittany, a phase of the war somewhat neglected by students of history, is here set forth with fulness of detail and graphic description. The author is the translator of Zola's famous novel on the War of 1870, "The Downfall," and there is this difference in the character of the two books, that Mr. Vizetelly actually beheld and took part in the great events which the novelist saw reflected in his own imagination.

ROOSEVELT'S "AFRICAN GAME ANIMALS"

Roosevelt, Theodore, and Heller, Edmund. Life Histories of African Game Animals. With illustrations from photographs and from drawings by Philip R. Goodwin; and with forty faunal maps. Large 8vo. Two volumes. Pp. xxviii-798. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.

The explorations and events described in this book took place in 1909-1910. The country traversed comprised an immense tract of East Africa to the west of Abyssinia in the region of Victoria Nyanza Lake and extending northward along the Nile to Khartoum. The journey covered a period of eleven months' active field work and was under the auspices of the Smithsonian African expedition. Its object was the securing of specimens of the large game animals of British East Africa, Uganda, and the upper Nile districts. The explorers were highly successful, bringing home valuable original information about the country, specimens of a new species of sable antelope, three new races of hartebeest and new species of smaller antelopes, besides numbers of mammals and birds.

The expedition was a progress of wonders and dangers. Mr. Roosevelt and his party must have felt as if they had been transplanted into another world. Their experience was as full of marvels as that of the renowned *Othello;* and one is struck with the thought that this may have been the unnamed land described by the famous Moor in the story that won the heart of *Desdemona. Africa Portentosa* was the name of the ancients for the Dark Continent—Africa the Portentous, the world of mystery which the gods had walled in from curious mankind, the abode of danger from whose unknown depths no traveler had ever returned. For centuries practically nothing was known of the interior of this immense continent. Only its rim had been touched by Europeans since its discovery in 1493 by Vasco da Gama. Mr. Roosevelt is struck by the fact that it is only within the last half-century that we have come into possession of important knowledge about the topography of the interior, the character of the great equatorial lakes, and their connection with the Nile watershed. "Ptolemy's map," he writes, "in the middle of the second century actually gives a better idea of the hinterland than that given by the European maps of the middle of the nineteenth century."

A work of joint authorship is always a little repellent by reason of the difficulty of fixing responsibility for the various statements, opinions, etc. In the present work Mr. Roosevelt has written the life-history accounts of each species and the chapters on Game Reserves and Concealing Coloration; while Mr. Heller has prepared the able, technical descriptions and faunal maps showing the range of each species, and the "coloration." Each, however, has reviewed, added to, and assented to the other's work, and the responsibility for the book is joint. The scientific character and quality of the present work is marked.

Interesting and poignantly heretical as are Mr. Roosevelt's views on the philosophy of evolution, most readers will prefer those pages that depict him in single combat with a rhinoceros or braving the man-eating lions of the jungle. In these vivid pages, illustrated with pen, pencil, and camera, the multitudinous life of the African jungle is shown in bewildering profusion and variety. Strange living creatures of unheard-of shape and incredible ugliness were encountered; and in contrast with these startling living things which suggested the beings of another and sinister world the travelers saw herds of antelopes and gazels, beautiful lithe creatures with curved, lyre-shaped horns resembling moresque fretwork.

BIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS

Dowden, Edward. Letters of Edward Dowden and His Correspondents. With two portraits. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi-415. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. $2.50 net.

Edward Dowden belongs to the small group of men whose lives have been passed in the literary cloister, as it were, and who have attained to world-fame. He died about a year ago and was almost the last of the line of scholars who held to the ideals of the past and continued the traditions of Lamb, Hazlitt, and De Quincey. He was by nature a literary recluse and "enters history by his books alone." His intimate friend, W. K. Magee, who contributes a brief but interesting biographical preface to this volume of letters, refers to him as "a saint of literature." He declares his conviction that he was capable of doing for English literature what Sainte-Beuve did for the French.

While Professor Dowden's claim to distinction must rest upon his work in the field of Shakespearian criticism—a department in which he probably stood unrivaled—it is apparent from his letters and from those of his friends, many of which are included in the present collection, that he might have attained to eminence in purely creative work had he so desired. He wrote poetry of rare beauty and distinction, and his verses won high praise from Aubrey de Vere and others.

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"I hired the boy with the good teeth" said a Chicago business man, in describing his efforts to secure a suitable young business assistant.

"There were a dozen applicants; all of them intelligent, typical American lads, but the boy that won me had white, well cared for teeth, and I argued that a boy who was careful of his personal appearance was the kind of a boy I wanted."

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A pleasant, satisfactory way to insure "good teeth—good health," is the twice-a-day use of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream and twice-a-year visit to your dentist.

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The letters cover a period of over fifty years and are addrest to some of the best-known literary personages of the Victorian era. Most of the well-known writers of Europe figure in the correspondence, and such names as Whitman, Gosse, and Burroughs show that the author had many friends on this side of the Atlantic.

In these intimate outpourings to congenial friends the author has laid bare his inmost soul. We are brought in contact with an individuality of singular charm and distinction, in whom the fine flower of modern culture is found with all the human qualities intact. In these letters it is possible to trace the main currents in the great intellectual movement which during the last half-century swept over the world. We see in the author a thorough child of the century, who, while keeping intact his intellectual patrimony, has supplemented it by what the unheard-of scientific achievements of his time have added to the sum of human knowledge.

Holt, Winifred. A Beacon for the Blind. The life-story of Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General of England. Illustrated. Pp. 334. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Let any one easily discouraged or prone to yield to adverse fortune read this life of Henry Fawcett, at whose death Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, Gladstone and many others did not hesitate to avow their personal grief and loss. Bryce says of him: "The force of his character and the vigor of his intellect must have insured him a distinguished career, even had he been stricken by no calamity. That he should have been stricken by one which would have overwhelmed almost any other man, and should have triumphed over it by his cheerful and persistent courage, marks him out as an extraordinary man worthy to be long remembered." In a comparatively short life of fifty-one years, Henry Fawcett who attained his goal and became a member of Parliament, was one of the founders of that Commons Preservation Society, studied and worked for the welfare of India, and administered the Post-office Department with wonderful success. His constant motto is exprest in his own words, "I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenseless and powerless." As a youth he loved nature and all sports, and his mental power, tho not subtle, was strong and determined. He was accidentally blinded by a shot from his father's gun when he was only twenty-five, but he never complained, and after the first shock was over readjusted his life to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and from that time never allowed his blindness to prevent his steady advancement. He forced himself to walk, ride, skate, fish, and always talked as tho he could still see the beauties of nature that he loved so well, and his invariable cheerfulness, sunny spirit, and indomitable courage prevented any one from pitying him. It is a wonderful story of a beautiful life. His home life was perfect. A singularly sympathetic bond existed between him and his wife and only daughter, likewise a great devotion to his parents. Henry Fawcett kindled a beacon for the blind of all times, proving that, saving for the blindness of the spirit, there is no blindness.

Hegermann-Lindencrone, Lillie De. The Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life. Illustrated. Pp. 337. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1914. $2.

Like "The Courts of Memory," this new book by the same author abounds in

The Man Who Gambles

with money is playing far safer than the man who gambles with health.

Money when lost can sometimes be regained, but health lost—is another matter.

Every person gambles with health who drinks coffee; it contains caffeine, a subtle cumulative drug. It may not seriously affect one at once, because its work is slow—but sure.

Coffee poisoning shows in headache, sleeplessness, indigestion, heart trouble, nervousness, and a dozen and one other aches and pains.

The safe way is to quit coffee and use

POSTUM

It is made of wheat and a small proportion of wholesome molasses, skilfully roasted and blended to produce a delicious Java-like flavour.

You get the rich food value of the grain, in Postum, and it is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other drug.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well-boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble—no boiling—made in the cup with hot water, instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are delicious—cost per cup about the same—sold by Grocers everywhere!

"There's a Reason"

for

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breezy, sprightly narrative descriptions of the events in her life spent at the different courts to which her husband was sent: Washington, 1875–1880; Rome, 1880–1890; Stockholm, 1890–1897; Paris, 1897–1902; Berlin, 1902–1912. An American by birth, she has a keen sense of humor, and in her letters to her mother and others describes glowingly the social pleasures which she shared, the famous personages in Europe and America, emperors, kings, princes, artists, and musicians, with whom her life was identified. The author's unusual musical ability added much to the pleasure of all who knew her. In her interesting accounts of royalty behind the scenes, we realize that many, hedged in and restricted by court etiquette, would be glad to be natural if they could. The greatest charm of the book is its naturalness, its evident sincerity, and its freedom from artificiality of all kinds. She speaks of kings and queens and their favors to her as the simplest thing imaginable and relates that which is most pleasing and entertaining about each one.

Reminiscences of Tolstoy, by His Son Ilya Tolstoy. Translated by George Calderon. Illustrated. Pp. 405. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

This is a book which every admirer of Tolstoy will wish to read. No one could be found to present the intimate life of this great author with more truth and authority than his own son, and yet there is a certain sense of disappointment for the reader that the narrative, descriptive of so many episodes in the home life of one of the greatest figures in modern literature, leaves us as ignorant as before of the causes of the mysterious and baffling phases of Tolstoy's life. We read intimate facts about his home life, his manner with his children and his other relatives, his habits of writing and his connection with different scientists, poets, and authors, but his own character, his inner life, and the philosophy which actuated him are left in darkness. His faults are alluded to, but whether they were inherent in his character or induced by the circumstances of his environment we are not told. The great change in his life when he took up bootmaking, hard manual labor, and, finally, left his home and family finds no satisfactory explanation in these pages. The account of the every-day events in Tolstoy's life is intensely interesting.

Pankhurst, Emeline. My Own Story. Illustrated. Pp. 364. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $2 net.

Mrs. Pankhurst's "Own Story" is not the history of her personal life, except as it coincides with the development of the suffrage movement, but an exhaustive account of events in the progress of that movement from 1866 to 1914. Her sympathizers and opponents alike will be convinced of her evident sincerity and firm belief in the justice of her "cause." A daughter of active suffrage workers, she became the wife of Dr. Richard M. Pankhurst, a shining light in the feminist movement, and two of her five children, Christabel and Sylvia, are as ardent in the cause as their mother. So convinced is the author of the justice of her position and that the opposition of the Government to "Votes for Women" is dastardly and criminal that she contents herself by making statements of events as tho they were convincing arguments in themselves and satisfactory to all. Having tried "peace-

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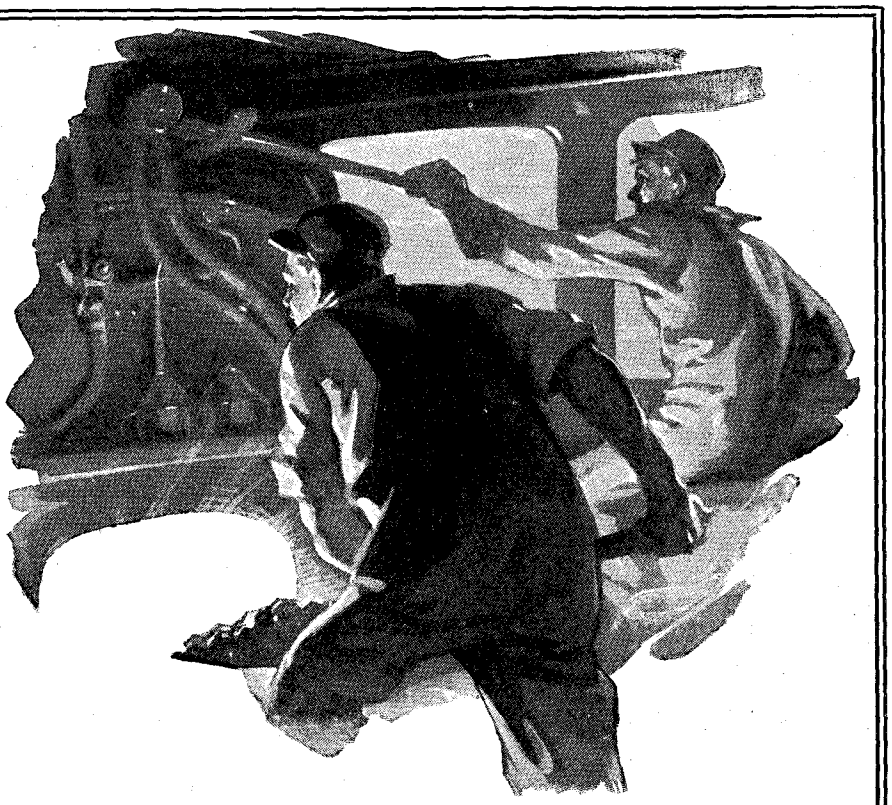
Quaker Oats is put up also in a 25-cent size, nearly three times as large as the 10-cent size. By saving in packing it offers you 10 per cent more for your money. See how long it lasts.



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For Human Machinery is Delicious Quaker Oats

Every atom of energy—every spark of vitality—comes from something fed.

It's the same with children as with locomotives. Their power to do things depends on supplies of stored-up energy.

That's why children need a vim-food—need it in abundance. So do workers of all ages. And that means Quaker Oats.

One fair-sized dish of Quaker Oats supplies a thousand calories of energy. Nothing else grown can compare with it.

We have made this vim-food a dainty. We have made it so luscious that millions of mothers insist on this matchless brand.

Quaker Oats

The Delectable Energy Food

This is why Quaker Oats so excels in flavor and aroma.

We pick out for it just the big, plump oats. All the puny, starved grains are discarded. So careful are we that we get but ten pounds of Quaker Oats from a bushel.

We apply to these grains both dry heat and steam heat, to fix and enhance the flavor. Then we roll them into large, white, luscious flakes.

The result is a delicacy which has won the world. For many years, the mothers of a hundred nations have sent to us to get it. You, in America, find it right next door—at any grocery store. And the price is only one-half cent per dish.

You get this extra quality—this matchless flavor—when you order Quaker Oats. And we promise that you always will.

Please remember this.

Quaker Cooker

We have made to our order—from pure Aluminum—a perfect Double Boiler. It is extra large and heavy. We supply it to users of Quaker Oats for cooking these flakes in the ideal way. It insures the fullness of food value and flavor. See our offer in each package.

10c and 25c per Package, Except in Far West and South

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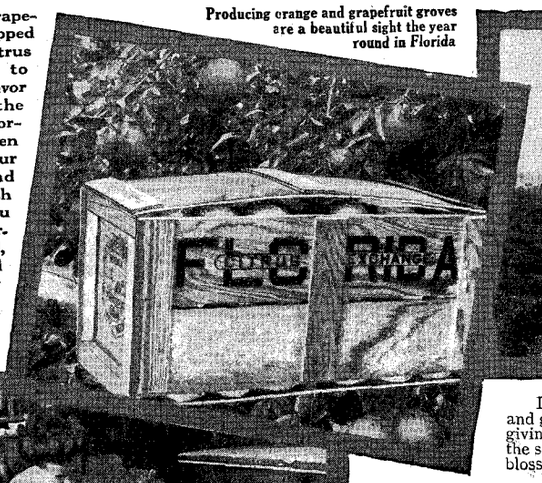
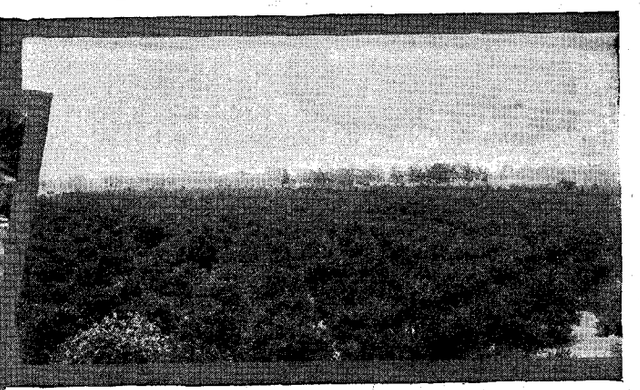
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tree Ripened Florida Oranges and Grapefruit

Oranges and grapefruit in boxes shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange come to you with the flavor and fragrance of the groves of fair Florida. When you open the boxes in your cellar, you will find the fruit as fresh and juicy as if you had picked it yourself. When served, your folks will exclaim, "How delicious!"



Producing orange and grapefruit groves are a beautiful sight the year round in Florida



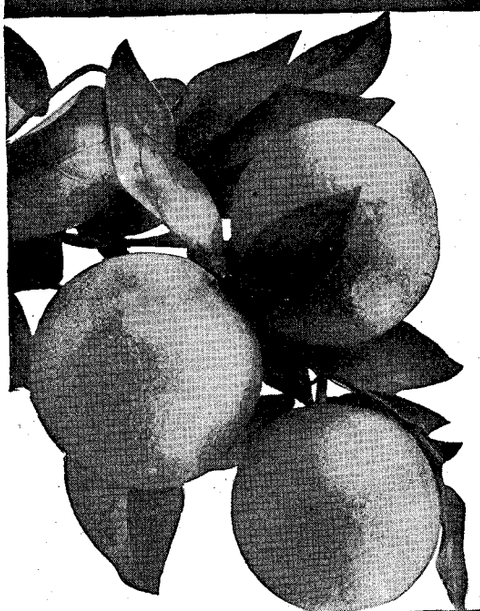
In Florida the months of delightful sunshine during the time the orange and grapefruit crops are ripening sweeten the juices of these fruits into health-giving liquids confined in globes of gold. The sparkle of Florida sunshine, the softness of semi-tropical breezes and the fragrance of orange and grapefruit blossoms are combined in the citrus fruits grown in this favored state.

Oranges and Grapefruit as Juicy, Sweet and Spicy

The climate and soil of Florida combine to produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality—juicy, sweet and altogether delicious.

Broad-minded Florida growers have organized for the culture of citrus fruits by methods that insure this quality, and for picking, packing and shipping fruit to reach users in prime condition.

This co-operative, non-profit making association works on the theory that whatever is for the good of the consumer of oranges and grapefruit is equally desirable for the grower of these fruits. Its name and trademark—to be found in red on boxes and wrappers—is this:



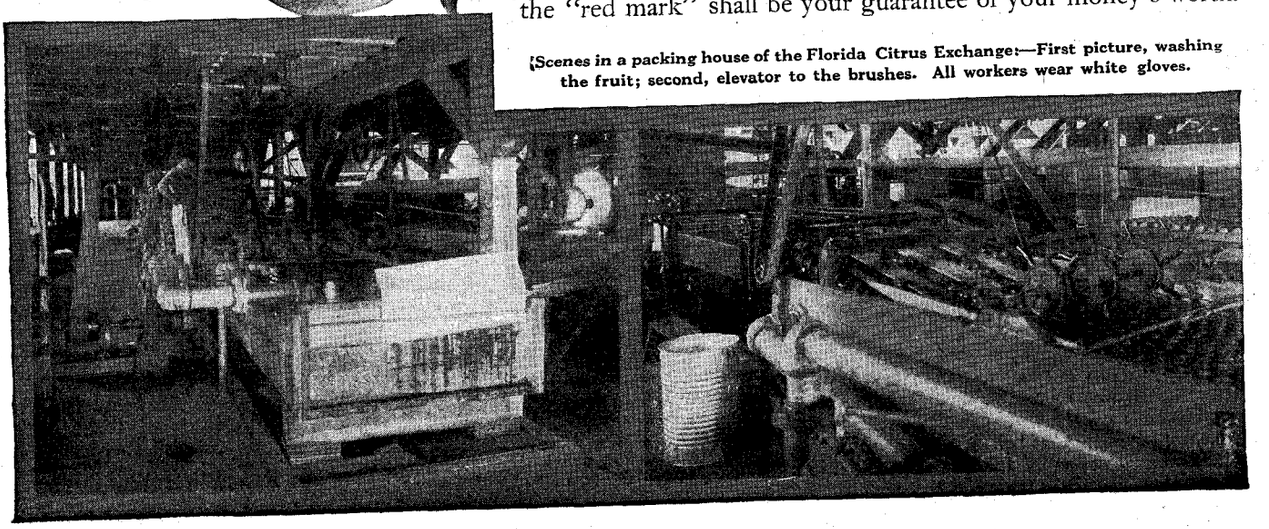
In the great groves and packing houses of the growers who compose the Exchange every person must wear white gloves.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

This rule is one of many enforced by the Exchange to assure to the consumer, juicy, sweet, spicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. No child labor is employed in the packing houses. Every precaution is taken to prevent damage to the fruit.

The growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange believe their interests and those of the consumers of their fruits to be identical and endeavor to put into the markets oranges and grapefruit so good that buyers will want more of them. It is their aim and intention that the "red mark" shall be your guarantee of your money's worth.

[Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, washing the fruit; second, elevator to the brushes. All workers wear white gloves.



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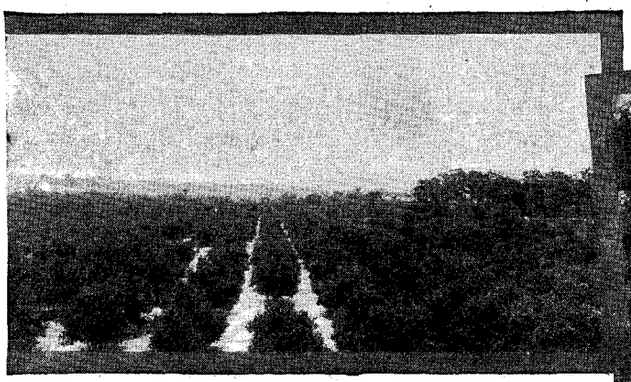
More Luscious This Season Than Ever Before



A sometimes rough, uninviting looking globe, the Florida orange or grapefruit is filled almost to bursting with the concentrated essence of spicy dews, jeweled rain drops, balmy airs and golden sunshine. Disregard the mere appearance and drink the juice—delicious, refreshing, healthful, invigorating: a tonic for jaded nerves; indeed a food "truly fit for the gods."

In Florida there are hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid groves like these

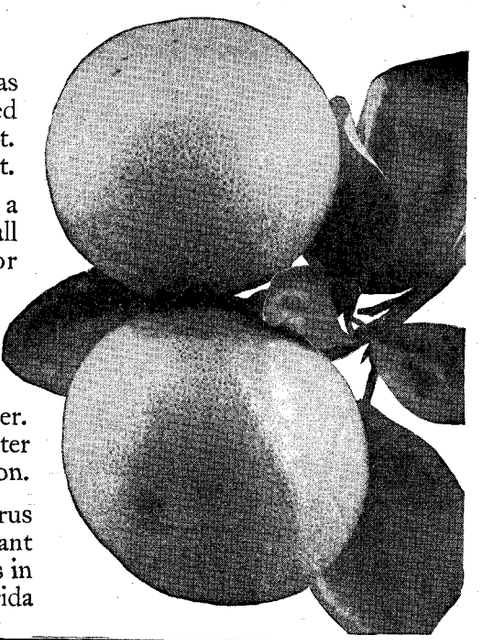
Your grocer has or can get Florida Citrus Exchange oranges or grapefruit, and if you insist will deliver it to you in the original boxes. Just tell him that you want this fruit; that while other Florida oranges and grapefruit *may* be good, the Exchange brands are *SURE* to be.

As in the Golden Groves of Balmy, Sunny Florida

"Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can get. They will save you many a doctor's bill," said Dr. Wiley.

"I believe in the youth-protracting and beauty-making power of oranges," wrote Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singer. "If I could have only one fruit, it would be the orange."

The juice of tree-ripened grapefruit is almost as strengthening as it is delicious. Thousands of persons with tired stomachs and jaded nerves have been started on the return road to health by this fruit. Many a brain worker finds an ample breakfast in a good-sized grapefruit.

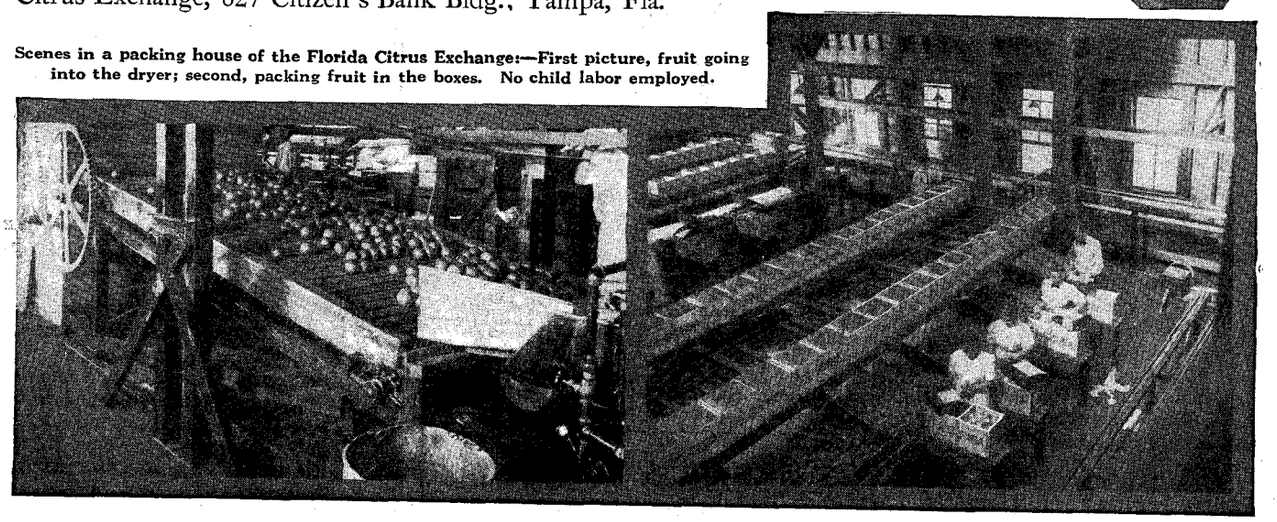


FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE stands for a square deal to all concerned — for the grower, the dealer and the consumer of oranges and grapefruit. Its motto is "fair-play."

It means good fruit at fair prices for the consumer, a living profit for the dealer and a proper return on his labor for the grower. The mark of the Exchange assures full value for the money, no matter what grade of fruit is bought, and a minimum of loss in distribution.

Up-to-date grocery and fruit stores generally carry Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Tell your dealer *now* that you want this fruit during the season. Booklet telling how to use citrus fruits in cookery and confections for four cents in stamps. Address Florida Citrus Exchange, 627 Citizen's Bank Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, fruit going into the dryer; second, packing fruit in the boxes. No child labor employed.



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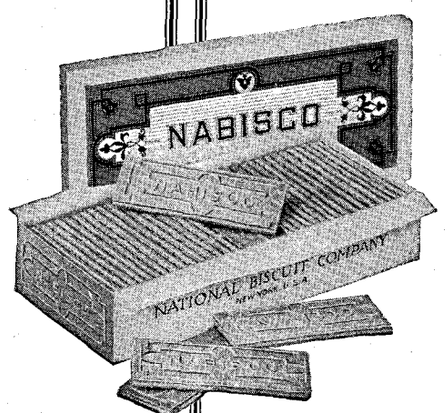
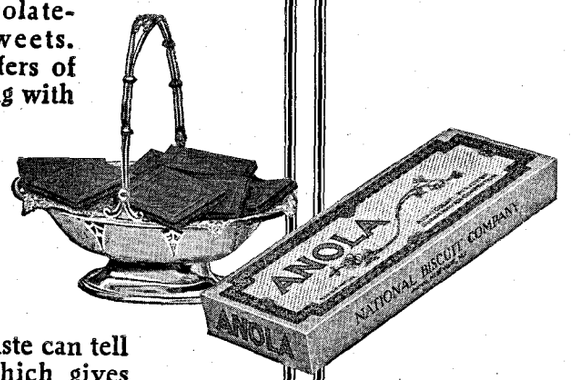
NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

—entrancing sweets which are always and everywhere popular. Wafer confections centered with delicately flavored cream. The perfect accompaniment for every dessert. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.



ANOLA

—a new conception in chocolate-flavored sweets. Exquisite wafers of crisped baking with chocolate-flavored cream nestling between. Anola has achieved a new delight which only taste can tell—a flavor which gives immediate pleasure. In ten-cent tins.



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The Giant Heater

WILL HEAT ANY ORDINARY ROOM IN ZERO WEATHER AT ALMOST NO COST
Applied to central draught lamp or gas jet (naked flame or mantle burner).
HEAT AND LIGHT AT ONE COST
Mr. H. P. Howe, 712 2nd Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "Giant Heater is a perfect success. I would not be without it in my home."
Sent postpaid, BLACK IRON, $1.00
BRASS, $1.50; NICKEL PLATED, $2.00
Attractive Illustrated Booklet Mailed Free.
THE GIANT HEATER CO., 564 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

A Gift for a Man

Green and Gold leather shaving pad with fifty extra sheets of tissue, postpaid 50c with our Gift Catalog showing the newest and most interesting line of simple little thoughtful gifts for Men, Women and Children. Write department DX.
POHLSON'S, Pawtucket R. I.

My Beauty Exercises

will make you look Younger and More Beautiful than all the external treatments you might use for a lifetime. No massage, electricity, vibration, astringents, plasters, straps, filling or surgery—Just Nature's Way.
Let me teach you how to exercise your facial muscles so that you can make your complexion clear and beautiful (through invigorated circulation), lift sagging muscles, obliterating resultant wrinkles, and fill in hollows in face and neck.
Double chins disappear quickly, leaving the flesh firm. Results come soon and are permanent. No one too young or too old to benefit.
My Beauty Exercises are supplemented by special work to make the figure more shapely and youthful; instructions to beautify the hair, eyebrows and eyelashes, hands, nails, and feet.
No matter how tired, five minutes of my Facial Exercise will freshen your face wonderfully.
Write today for my New Booklet on Facial Beauty Culture, Body Culture and New Beauty Suggestions—FREE.
KATHRYN MURRAY
Dept. 311, 209 State Street, Chicago
The First Woman to Teach Scientific Facial Exercise

ful methods" unsuccessfully, the Woman's Social and Political Union was organized with the determination to force the Government to grant the franchise to women at any cost. A detailed account is given of revolting and often disgusting scenes, with which daily papers have made us familiar, of militant methods in trying to compel what they could not obtain with dignity. There is little in the book which adds to an understanding of the situation or sympathy with the cause. Enthusiastic to the point of fanaticism, Mrs. Pankhurst sees nothing reprehensible in the destruction of private property, works of art, or public treasures—in fact, calls the voluntary sacrifice made by Miss Davison in throwing herself under the horse's feet at the Derby "a wonderful sacrifice for a noble cause." The European War has caused a cessation of hostilities on the part of the militants, but Mrs. Pankhurst asserts confidently: "Our battles are practically over; no future Government will repeat the mistakes and the brutality of the Asquith ministry, none will be willing to undertake the impossible task of crushing, or even delaying, the march of women toward their rightful heritage of political liberty and social and industrial freedom."

Montagu, Violette. The Celebrated Madame Campan. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1914. $3.75 net.

It would seem as tho France's most sensational era and its complex life had been exhaustively described in previous books of history and fiction, but from the Memoirs of Mme. Campan, lady-in-waiting to Marie Antoinette and later the confidante of Napoleon, the present author gleans new facts and new impressions of old ones which shed light on the France of the "Œil-de-Bœuf" and Paris, that "Parnassus whither Napoleon, the master mind, invited the world's most gifted artists, musicians, littérateurs, scientists, and thinkers." At the age of fifteen, Mme. Campan, then Henriette Genest, became *lectrice* to the Mesdames de France, fulfilled that same service for the little Austrian Princess when she entered court life, and from that time was identified with events in the life of Marie Antoinette with all its tragic vicissitudes. After the death of her royal patrons, Mme. Campan opened a girls' school, to which came Hortense and Eugénie Beauharnais. The school came to be under the protection of Josephine, and later Napoleon himself, who gave his sisters Pauline and Caroline into Mme. Campan's care and made her directress of the first Imperial Educational establishment of the Legion of Honor at Écouen. "Mama Campan" rarely speaks of her husband, but was devoted to her son, Henri, and especially to Hortense, and some of the many witty and beautiful women who adorned Napoleon's court. It is not often that one life is identified so intimately with so many celebrities, and the fact that scandal never touched Madame makes her memoirs all the more charming.

Simplified Spelling.—The dentist had just moved into a place previously occupied by a baker, when a friend called.

"Pardon me a moment," said the dentist, "while I dig off those enamel letters of 'Bakeshop' from the front window."

"Why not merely dig off the 'B' and let it go at that?" suggested the friend.—*Boston Transcript.*

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CURRENT POETRY

TO put all the democracy of America into poetry is a tremendous but tempting task. Some poets try to do it by imitating Walt Whitman's informal rimeless lines and his mixture of slang and poetic phrases. Others attempt merely to reflect and interpret the phases of life which most strongly appeal to them—and their method is more likely to succeed.

Such is the method of Vachel Lindsay, whose "The Congo, and Other Poems" (The Macmillan Co.) is one of the important books of a season rich in good verse. The title-poem is a long study of the negro race: sympathetic, picturesque, and full of strange and beautiful music. Most of the other poems in the book deal with contemporary American life, and in them Mr. Lindsay speaks sincerely, with knowledge and with the simplicity that is art of the highest order. His freedom from that self-consciousness which usually possesses poets writing on subjects not patently poetic is admirably shown. Even in the more subjective poems, like that which we reprint below, Mr. Lindsay speaks naturally, avoiding literary affectations. Many readers of verse have had the feeling to which this poet gives appropriate expression.

IN PRAISE OF SONGS THAT DIE

By Vachel Lindsay

(After having read a great deal of good current poetry in the magazines and newspapers.)

Ah, they are passing, passing by,
Wonderful songs, but born to die!
Cries from the infinite human seas,
Waves thrice-winged with harmonies.
Here I stand on a pier in the foam
Seeing the songs to the beach go home,
Dying in sand while the tide flows back,
As it flowed of old in its fated track.
Oh, hurrying tide that will not hear
Your own foam-children dying near:
Is there no refuge-house of song,
No home, no haven where songs belong?
Oh, precious hymns that come and go!
You perish, and I love you so!

To the London *Chronicle* Mr. Maurice Hewlett contributes a poem that has something of the quality of a folk-song. It is a pity that the poem does not end with the fifth stanza, for what follows is weak and unconvincing.

SOLDIER, SOLDIER

By Maurice Hewlett

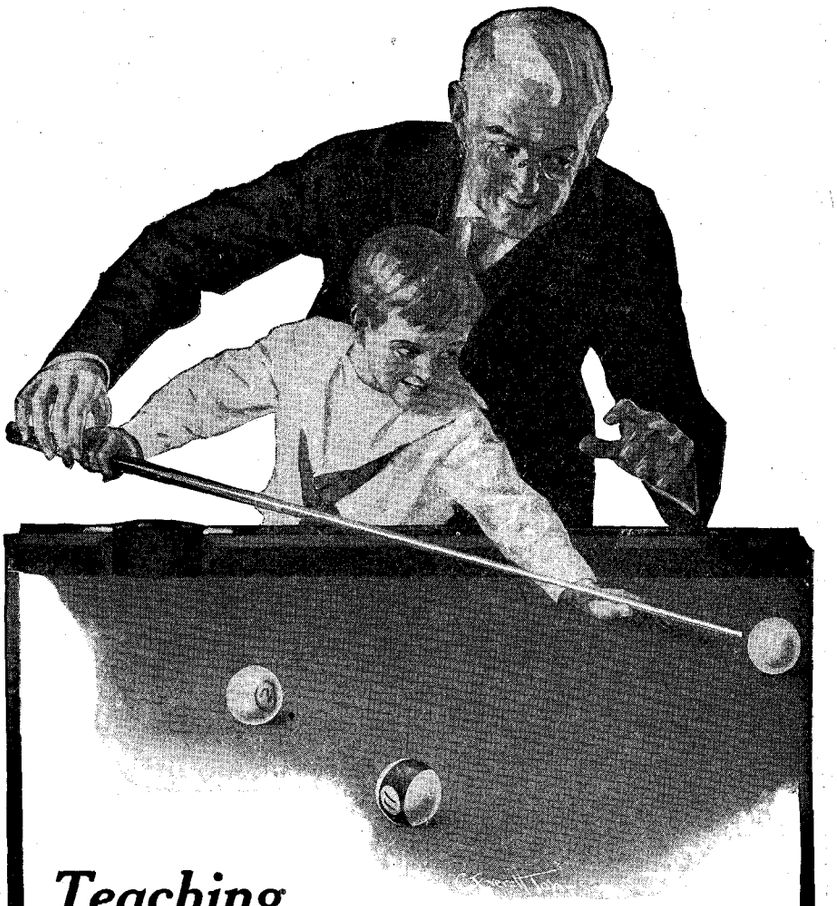
"Soldier, soldier, off to the war,
Take me a letter to my sweetheart, O.
He's gone away to France
With his carbine and his lance.
And a lock of brown hair of his sweetheart, O."

"Fair maid of London, happy may you be
To know so much of your sweetheart, O.
There's not a handsome lad,
To get the chance he's had,
But would skip, with a kiss for his sweetheart, O."

"Soldier, soldier, whatever shall I do
If the cruel Germans take my sweetheart, O?
They'll pen him in the jail
And starve him thin and pale,
With never a kind word from his sweetheart, O."

"Fair maid of London, is that all you see
Of the l d you've taken for your sweetheart, O?
He'll make his prison ring
With his 'God Save the King'
And his God bless the blue eyes of my sweetheart, O!"

"Soldier, soldier, if by shot or shell
They wound him, my dear lad, my sweetheart, O.



Teaching
"Young America" to Shoot!

—yes, teaching him the love of home, fair sport and *clean companions:*
—tempering his boyish arms with manly confidence to *hit the mark in life:*
—breaking up the corner "gang."

Thus in the homes of thousands now, *real* Carom and Pocket Billiards played on scientific Brunswick Tables are helping "Young America" grow big and "Grown America" keep strong.

Royal games that make the mind and muscle tingle with a *healthy zest.*

Give your boy this rapturous training through the long winter evenings *at home.* Brighten your own leisure hours with merry rivalry among the whole family.

"BABY GRAND"

Carom or Pocket Billiard Tables

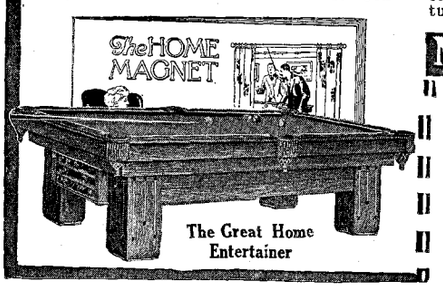
The famous Brunswick "Baby Grand" home Table is made of mahogany with genuine Vermont slate bed. It should not be confused with cheaply made wood-bed tables or toys.

Gives the perfect playing qualities of Brunswick Regulation Tables—fast imported billiard cloth and Monarch Cushions famed for quick action. Its speed and accuracy are the marvel of Billiard experts.

For Homes of All Sizes

"Baby Grand" Tables for carom billiards, pocket billiards or combination carom and pocket billiards made 3 ft. by 6 ft., 3½ by 7 and 4 by 8, new Brunswick "Grand" 4½ by 9. All have disappearing cue rack and accessory drawer that conceals playing outfit when not in use.

Other Brunswick Home Tables include "Convertible" models that are changed in a moment from perfect Billiard Tables to Dining or Library Tables. They have the same unexcelled playing equipment as the "Baby Grand."



The Great Home Entertainer

30-Day Trial—Outfit Free

With every Brunswick Table, regardless of style, we give all necessary balls, cues, cue clamps, tips, markers, cover, brush, book, "How to Play," etc.—a complete high-class playing outfit *free!*

Our popular purchase plan offers factory prices and lets you try any style table *30 days in your own home.* Payments spread over a year, *as low as 20 cents a day.*

New edition of our de luxe Billiard book, illustrated in colors, shows all Brunswick home tables, gives prices and full details. Send the coupon printed below and book arrives by return mail, *free.*

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"Billiards—The Home Magnet"
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— What men like you and me say of "Whip"

Scores of men write us every day commending "Whip" Smoking Tobacco. These men are not in the public eye but they are pipe smokers who enjoy and appreciate a good smoking tobacco. We reprint here a few of these letters. Won't you please read them?

"I have always wished for just the kind of a smoke which you have given in 'Whip.' And I thought I never was going to find a tobacco that gave me all I hoped for.
E. W. O—, WAVERLY, IOWA."

"I wish to congratulate you on manufacturing a blend of tobacco of merit, which you sell at two ounces for ten cents. Your slogan should be—'The Quantity is Exceeded Only By The Quality.'
J. M. M—, ELIZABETH, N. J."

"I was enjoying a brimming pipeful of 'Whip' in my home one evening, meanwhile humming 'This Is The Life'. My wife entered and sniffed the air, smiled in a satisfactory manner, and mentioned the song I was humming was quite appropriate.
W. L. N—, EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS."

"I have tried 'Whip' tobacco and think it is the best I have ever smoked. It is so soothing, mild and fragrant that it acts as a gentle anodyne.
P. A. P—, LINDSAY, ONTARIO."

"I have found that all you say about 'Whip' tobacco is not all the good that can be spoken of it. Truly, it is one of the finest tobaccos made.
J. C. B—, STANLEY, N. C."

"I have tried 'Whip' and think it is the best tobacco out. I have tried them all and none equals it.
C. P—, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS."

"'Whip' is quite the most delightful blend I have ever smoked—cool and sweet, and without the hint of a sting in it.
J. H. R—, SPRINGFIELD, ILL."

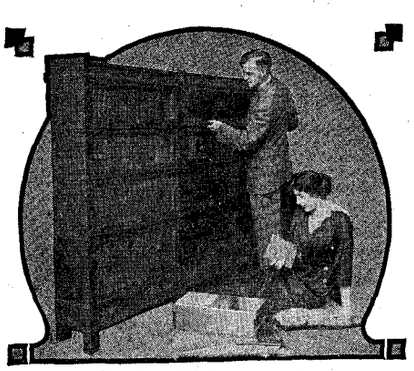
Ounce Tin Free

Now that you have read what real smokers say about "Whip," won't you put our proudest achievement to a pipe test? Let us send you an ounce can Free. Write for it today and please mention your dealer's name. "Whip" is sold in 1-oz. tins at 5c, 2-oz. tins at 10c and patented pottery pound humidors.

M. C. Patterson
Pres't.
Patterson Bros. Tobacco Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Also makers of "Queed"—the big 2½-oz. 10c tin—a little stronger than "Whip" and better than other brands of 2-oz. 10c tobaccos.

Save United Profit Sharing Coupons. Good for valuable premiums. Packed in all sizes of "Whip" and "Queed."



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Sectional Bookcase

A SOLID basis for a growing library. It grows with your books, and costs no more than the ordinary kind. Handsomely finished—built to endure.

Send for "The World's Best Books." Free with Catalog G 111B.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati

"He'll lie bleeding in the rain
And call me, all in vain,
Crying for the fingers of his sweetheart, O."

"Pretty one, pretty one, now take a word from me:
Don't you grudge the life-blood of your sweetheart, O.
For you must understand
He gives it to our land,
And proud should fly the colors of his sweetheart, O."

"Soldier, soldier, my heart is growing cold—
If a German shot kill my sweetheart, O!
I could not lift my head
If my dear love lay dead
With his wide eyes waiting for his sweetheart, O."

"Poor child, poor child, go to church and pray,
Pray God to spare you your sweetheart, O.
But if he live or die
The English flag must fly,
And England take care of his sweetheart, O!"

Not a few readers of this poem (taken from *Munsey's Magazine*) will heartily indorse the sentiment which Mr. Le Gallienne expresses. Literature will not suffer if this war calls forth no more verse.

TO CERTAIN WAR-POETS

By Richard Le Gallienne

The bugles have blown—O, have done with your singing!
As a gnat's is your song in the roar of the guns,
No man's work is this, colored words to be stringing,
Deeds are the songs the world asks of its sons;
Too late for the pen paper wars to be fighting,
When the bayonets in blood are doing the writing.

How green are your gardens—how trampled and ruddy
Those gardens of swords, with dead faces for flowers,
Where the stream 'mid its rushes runs frightened and bloody,
And the soft skies of summer rain bullets for showers;
Ah! poet, it seems a poor trade to be plying,
When all that is left of brave living is dying.

When the dead are brought home with a light on their faces,
Of your tears, if you will, you shall make us a song.
Singing them home to their safe laureled places,
With the sweetness of words for the strength of the strong;
But now is no time for your musical talking,
When death and the war-gods are out at their hawking.

It is surprizing to find in the London *Times* a poem so non-partizan in spirit as that which we quote below. Such lines as, "This is the Dark Immortal's hour; His victory, whoever fail," seem to indicate that the famous Irish poet who signs himself "A. E." has not, like so many of his brother poets, given up the conviction that war is wrong.

GODS OF WAR

By "A. E."

Fate wafts us from the pigmies' shore:
We swim beneath the epic skies:
A Rome and Carthage war once more,
And wider empires are the prize;
Where the beaked galleys clashed, lo, these
Our iron dragons of the seas!

High o'er the mountains' dizzy steep
The winged chariots take their flight.
The steely creatures of the deep
Cleave the dark waters' ancient night.
Below, above, in wave, in air
New worlds for conquest everywhere.

More terrible than spear or sword
Those stars that burst with fiery breath:
More loud the battle-cries are poured
Along a hundred leagues of death.
So do they fight. How have ye warred,
Defeated armies of the Lord?

This is the Dark Immortal's hour;
His victory, whoever fail:
His prophets have not lost their power:
Cæsar and Attila prevail.
These are your legions still, proud ghosts,
These myriad embattled hosts.

How wanes thine empire, Prince of Peace!
With the fleet circling of the suns
The ancient gods their power increase.
Lo, how thine own anointed ones
Do pour upon the warring bands
The devil's blessings from their hands.

Who dreamed a dream mid outcasts born
Could overbrow the pride of kings?
They pour on Christ the ancient scorn.
His Dove its gold and silver wings
Has spread. Perhaps it nests in flame
In outcasts who abjure his name.

Choose ye your rightful gods, nor pay
Lip reverence that the heart denies,
O Nations. Is not Zeus to-day,
The thunderer from the epic skies,
More than the Prince of Peace? Is Thor
Not nobler for a world at war?

They fit the dreams of power we hold,
Those gods whose names are with us still.
Men in their image made of old
The high companions of their will.
Who seek an airy empire's pride,
Would they pray to the Crucified?

O outcast Christ, it was too soon
For flags of battle to be furled
While life was yet at the high noon.
Come in the twilight of the world:
Its kings may greet thee without scorn
And crown thee then without a thorn.

The railroad has been the subject of several poems recently, but of none more musical than this, which we take from *The American Lumberman*.

THE STEEL ROAD

By Douglas Malloch

There's a steel road, a real road, that runs among the trees,
That dashes over cataracts and clambers over hills;
There's a white road, a bright road, that's swifter than the breeze—
And, easterly or westerly, it wanders where it wills!

And it's ho! then, it's go then, along the shining rails,
A speeder for your chariot upon a summer's day;
It will lead you, will speed you, through green and dewy dales,
The forest for your canopy upon your royal way!

There is ne'er than a care then—the town is left behind,
You're free as any meadow-lark that circles in the blue;
Like a swallow you follow the rails as they unwind—
In all the world around you there is just the road and you!

And when play ends and day ends and ruddy is the west,
When birds come singing from the fields and sailors from the foam,
Then the steel road, the real road, the road that leads to rest
Is the white road, the bright road, the road that leads to home!

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

It Speaks for Itself

UNIT POWER PLANT—Cone Clutch.

MOTOR—Four-cylinder, cast en bloc. 3⅞-inch bore by 4½-inch stroke, 30-35 H. P. Water Cooled. Centrifugal Pump.

RADIATOR—Tubular Type.

STARTER GENERATOR—Single unit. 12-volt, 40-amp. Battery.

HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO—Waterproof.

LUBRICATION—Splash and force feed.

GASOLINE SYSTEM—Pressure feed. 15-gallon tank hung on rear.

REAR AXLE—Full-floating. Removable cover plate to give access to differential.

TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear type—three speeds forward and reverse. Vanadium steel gears, heat-treated.

TIMKEN BEARINGS thruout, including wheels and differential.

S. R. O. BALL BEARINGS in clutch and transmission.

STEERING GEAR—17-inch wheel. Irreversible nut and sector type.

DRIVE—Left side; center control.

WHEELBASE—110 inches.

BODY—Real five-passenger, comfortably upholstered in genuine grain leather with deep springs and natural hair.

SPRINGS—All Chrome Vanadium steel, self lubricating.

FENDERS—Exceptionally handsome oval design.

RUNNING BOARDS AND FOOT BOARDS—Wood, linoleum covered and aluminum bound.

WHEELS—Hickory; demountable rims. 32 by 3½ inches.

TIRES—Straight side type—Non-skid rear.

WINDSHIELD—Rain vision, clear vision and ventilating.

TOP—One-man type, Mohair cover with jiffy curtains and boot.

LIGHTS—Electric; head (with dimmers and automatic focusing device), tail and dash.

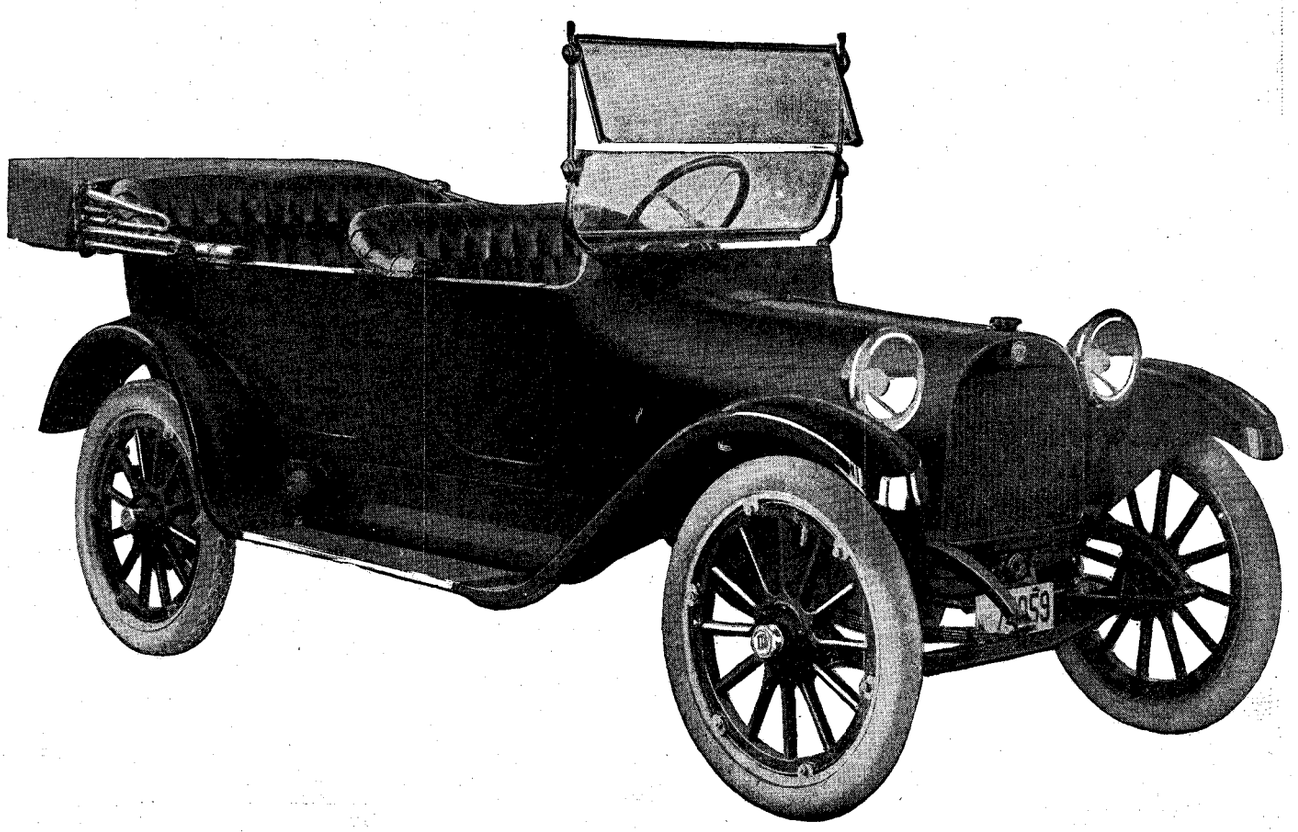
INSTRUMENT BOARD—Carries full equipment of oil pressure gauge, gasoline pressure gauge and pump, battery gauge, switches and speedometer. Speedometer driven from transmission.

EQUIPMENT—
Electric Horn Robe Rail
License Brackets Foot Rail Tools
Demountable rim mounted on rear.

SHIPPING WEIGHT—
Approximately 2200 pounds.

PRICE—$785, F. O. B. Detroit.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



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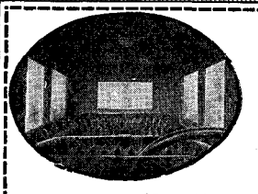
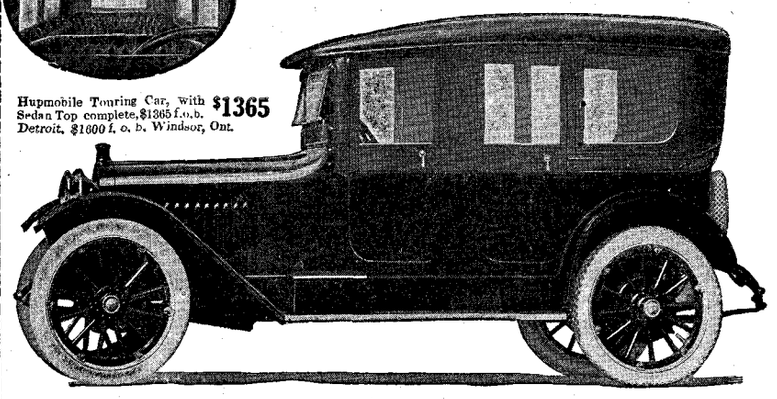
Hupmobile
Car of Distinction



Hupmobile Touring Car, with Sedan Top complete, $1365 f.o.b. Detroit. $1600 f. o. b. Windsor, Ont. $1365



29% More Hups Driven Through the Winter Months

The beautiful new Hupmobile sedan top adds the finishing touch to the superiority of the Hup for cold weather use.

We have always known that a majority of Hup owners kept their cars in commission all the year round.

But until we gathered the facts and figures from 150 leading points, we did not know that the use of Hups during the winter exceeded the use of other cars by 29%.

And now the new sedan top has arrived to render the Hupmobile more than ever the winter car of the American family.

The new Hupmobile with the sedan top costs you, complete, $1365—the roadster, $1325.

It is handsome, graceful, finely finished outside; and luxuriously equipped within.

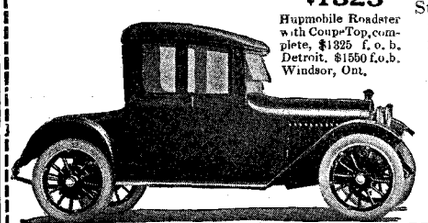
The Hupmobile top absolutely lacks the noise and rattle usually found in enclosed bodies. The doors are wide and roomy, of standard limousine dimensions. Windows are made of the highest grade coach glass.

The tops are built for the Hupmobile in our own shops and conform so perfectly with the beautiful 1915 lines that the effect is that of the costliest limousine. And when the winter season is over, the top is easily removed and the regular summer equipment quickly attached to the car.

There is no reason now why every family should not enjoy the luxury of winter driving in complete warmth, comfort and ease.

Suburbanites, physicians and other professional and business men, and women who have felt the need of an easy-driving, economical closed car, will find their every expectation realized in this new Hupmobile feature.

$1325
Hupmobile Roadster with Coupe Top, complete, $1325 f. o. b. Detroit. $1550 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.



Write for Booklet describing the Hup Sedan Top

Five-passenger Touring Car, or Roadster, $1200 f.o.b. Detroit. In Canada, $1400 f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupp Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

Complete Water Tower Outfit ONLY $49

High grade 500 gal. Cypress Tank and 20 ft. Steel Tower like cut. Tank guaranteed 5 years. Complete Water Works equipment. Get our catalogue today and New Way Selling Plan No. 36. Free.
THE BALTIMORE CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

The Pipe with an Ash Pan

that is easily cleaned and kept so. Insures a fine, cool, dry smoke always. You simply take out the aluminum pan and in a minute have it thoroughly clean—like when new. Nothing to get out of order. A high-grade French Briar with Hard Rubber. **Price 50c prepaid.** Send coin, money-order or stamps at our risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Interesting folder free. Agents Wanted.

The Willis Co., 1477AR Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shave without Soap or Shaving Brush

If you have given up trying to shave yourself, try once more with a good razor and

LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS

Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. Just a razor and Eux-e-sis. Large tubes of all Dealers.

Send 17c for Sample Tube to Dept. B.

PARK & TILFORD, 225 5th Ave., N. Y. F. R. ARNOLD CO., 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y.

Give this Beautiful Hand Embossed Serving Tray

AS a holiday or anniversary present, it is unique, beautiful and not likely to be duplicated. Handmade throughout. Frame made of highly polished solid mahogany with copper or silver tray as preferred. Metal is snugly covered with glass and permanent finish is guaranteed. Any monogram or initials you wish engraved on tray free. Your choice of mat bronze or copper handles. Size of tray 12 inches by 18 inches. Nowhere can you find a gift in better taste; more useful; more generally desirable to those loving chaste beauty than one of these trays. Price, Copper $5; Silver $7.50 prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send postal for our booklet illustrated in color showing other designs and sizes. Not sold in stores—order direct from

Charles N. Kain, 306 Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE *EMDEN* CAUGHT AT LAST

WHEN the Australian cruiser *Sydney* found the *Emden* at the Keeling Cocos, nearly two weeks ago, forced her into conflict, and destroyed her, "Finis" was written to one of the most exciting stories of adventure that war history can supply. It is true that violence and disaster had followed in the *Emden's* wake nearly every day of the three months of her adventurous life, but there had been no cruelty, no treachery, nor any slightest stain upon the honor of the ship, her crew, or her commander in any of the engagements in which she took her part. Even the British press say that Commander Karl von Müller has made for himself and his vessel a name which any of his fellow wearers of the Iron Cross may well envy. He has proved himself a clever, daring sailor and a gallant gentleman, and it is safe to assume that his crew have echoed much of the personality of their leader. The English have rejoiced in the destruction of the *Emden*, but not one has failed to acknowledge his admiration for Commander von Müller nor to commend the spirit of fair fighting which he exhibited even in his most ruinous attacks on British shipping. The story of the *Emden's* capture is told in a London dispatch, which we quote from the New York *Times:*

A large combined operation by fast cruisers against the German cruiser *Emden* has been for some time in progress. In this search, which has covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French, Russian, and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warships *Melbourne* and *Sydney* also were included in these movements.

On November 10th, news was received that the *Emden*, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug*, had arrived at Keeling, or Cocos, Islands and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station. Here she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*, Capt. John Glossop.

A sharp action took place, in which the *Sydney* suffered the loss of three men killed and fifteen wounded. The *Emden* was driven ashore and burned. Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy. All possible assistance is now being given to the survivors by the various ships which have been dispatched to the scene.

With the exception of the German squadron, now off the coast of Chile, the whole of the Pacific and Indian oceans is now clear of the enemy's war-ships.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, has sent the following message to the *Sydney* and to the Navy Board of the Australian Commonwealth:

"Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war and the signal service rendered to the Allied cause and to peaceful commerce by the destruction of the *Emden*."

Capt. von Müller, the commander of the

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Emden, is a native of Blankenberghe, Belgium, and was at one time an officer in the employ of the Hansa line of steamers.

Just how much damage the *Emden* managed to inflict ashore and at sea is not yet known. It has been estimated that she sank or captured forty-two English vessels, altho only twenty-three of these are known certainly. Their value alone in hull and cargo reaches $20,000,000, so it may easily be understood that many a trader and marine underwriter in England breathed more freely at the news that the *Emden's* career had come to a halt. An interesting picture is given of the effect of this announcement at Lloyd's where, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world, the German sea-rover had caused deep and painful anxiety. The dramatic scene is described as follows:

The business of the day was in full swing, when suddenly above the hum the Lutine bell rang out. Only on momentous occasions is this bell rung.

Instantly business was suspended and all turned toward the rostrum, from which it was known that some great news was to be made public. The official crier mounted the steps and, in the rolling tones for which he is famous, began: "Gentlemen, it is officially announced that the *Emden*—"

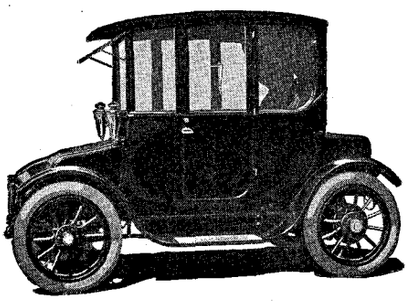
That is as far as he was allowed to go. Cheer after cheer went up. Hats and papers were thrown into the air.

Again the Lutine bell was rung—to enjoin silence—and at last the message was completed that the *Emden* had been destroyed.

The shipping industry in the Indian Ocean is now relieved of the greater portion of its peril, and underwriters will sleep more comfortably. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that this ship alone has inflicted more damage to British merchant shipping than all the rest of the German Navy combined.

The *Emden* was coaling off Rangoon on August 1. Three days later, when England had declared war on Germany, she had vanished; but not for long. The very next day, near Table Island in the Indian Ocean, she captured, robbed of coal, and sank the *City of Winchester*. Some weeks later seven ships in the Bay of Bengal fell prey to her guns. To while away the succeeding period of dulness, she flitted into harbor at Madras and proceeded to bombard the ships in the harbor and a few prominent oil-tanks on shore. By the end of her second month, she was busy once more, sinking four small-sized steamers of the aggregate value of nearly a million. About October 15 one of the two swift cruisers sent in pursuit of her, the *Yarmouth*, caught a glimpse of the *Emden* and succeeded in capturing two of her colliers; but this had little apparent effect, for her most daring exploit, at Penang, was to follow. Disguised by a false smoke-stack and a Japanese flag, she was able to steam slowly and sedately into the harbor, under the guns of the British forts; whereupon

Baker Electrics



Baker Electrics

The New Light Baker Coupe

Light Weight Baker Electrics

Two Baker Models Cover the Whole Range of Enclosed Car Service

THE day has come for adjusting the size of a car to meet individual requirements. Unnecessary size, unnecessary weight and unnecessary seating capacity are not only inconvenient—they are a handicap to economical operation. Baker Electrics meet this situation, on the one hand, with The New Light four-passenger Coupe, *instantly convertible into a two or a three-passenger car*, and on the other hand, with a light five-passenger Double Drive Brougham for people who really require a very large car. These two models cover the whole range of enclosed car demand with a passenger capacity which economically meets every owner's actual requirements.

The New Light Baker Coupe

THE New Light Baker Coupe weighs half a ton less than most five-passenger electrics. Of all high grade coupes it is the lightest. Light weight has always been a characteristic of Baker construction. In the new Coupe this characteristic reaches its highest development. *Consider the results: the relief in maneuvering through congested traffic, in steering over rough pavements—the saving in expense, of less battery equipment, less power consumption, less wear on tires.*

High Speed and Long Mileage

THIS new car will make 23 miles per hour—remarkable speed in an electric designed above all else for economical operation. It will go as far at any speed with 32 cells of battery as heavier cars with 40 to 42 cells—*a clear saving of one-fourth in battery expense*, and what is still more important, a saving of one-fourth in battery *weight*.

Disappearing Front Seats

A MOST attractive feature, introducing a luxury entirely new—just the seating capacity immediately wanted for two, three or four people. When not in use, front seats fold out of the way, affording an unobstructed view ahead and a roominess never before enjoyed in a Coupe. Think of the desirability of having at will a two, three or four-passenger car.

The Baker D'ble Drive Brougham

IT would be difficult to conceive of a more luxuriously vehicle than this five-passenger Brougham. And for a car of its size it is lighter in weight and easier to control than any other. In general design it resembles the Baker Coupe, the difference being in its larger proportions, its double drive feature, which enables operating from either front or rear seat, and its revolving type of front seats.

Style Vehicles

THE Electric is more than a convenience; it is a *style* vehicle. In this respect the Baker Coupe and Brougham set a new standard. Their interiors are unusual—simple and rich without needless adornment. Fabrics, specially woven to our own design, give to each car an individual distinction. Poiret colorings predominate in effects that are novel.

Artists have designed these luxurious cars, and they have reduced beauty to its simplest terms. Not a faulty outline nor a wrong proportion anywhere disturbs the perfect balance. The whole impression is one of excellence, refinement, good taste—a charming setting for a lovely woman.

PRICES

Brougham
Double Drive, Worm Gear . . . $3,250
Front Wheel Drive, Worm Gear . 3,250

Coupe
The New Light Baker, Worm Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer . 2,800
Bevel Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer 2,600

Roadster
Bevel Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer 2,300

Catalog on Request

THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, CLEVELAND

Are You Satisfied to Remain a "One-Language Man"—or Woman? Or do you realize the immense advantage possest by the man or woman who can talk with foreigners in the *foreigner's own tongue*—when traveling abroad, when transacting business with foreigners, or when meeting them in a social way!

Thousands of American men and women spend two or more years studying one of the four important foreign languages—German, French, Spanish, Italian—in a public or private school, and at the end of their study find themselves *wholly unable to maintain a casual conversation on ordinary matters in the foreign language!*

If you really want to *speak* and *understand* one of these common foreign languages, use the *ROSENTHAL METHOD* for private study, or organize a *ROSENTHAL CLUB* among your friends. By the

Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistry

you can learn to converse in a new language as *naturally* and easily as a child learns to speak. Like the child—or like a foreigner learning English here—*you learn first the more necessary and most useful words and sentences.* You quickly get a mastery of ordinary, necessary conversation and correspondence in the new language you wish to USE.

The *ROSENTHAL METHOD* is for BUSY men and women—ten minutes three times a day will lead within a marvelously short time to complete mastery of every-day business and social conversation. The study is a pleasure—never a task.

If you want to learn to *think* and *talk* in idiomatic French, German, Spanish or Italian, quickly, pleasurably, and FOR PRACTICAL USE, send a postal for *DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL'S* **Free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages."** Address Dept. 263,

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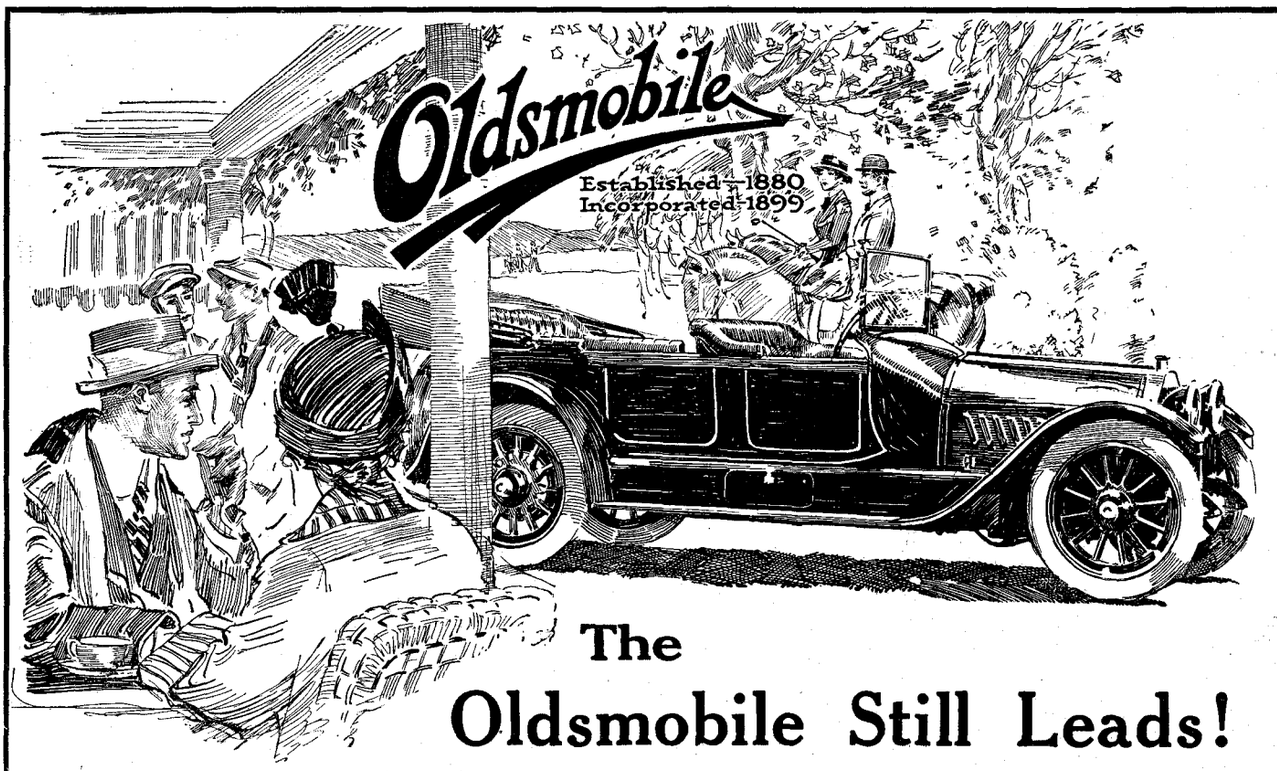


The Oldsmobile Still Leads!

Whether you examine the big Oldsmobile "Six", famed for its exquisite completeness and mechanical refinement—or the newer, lighter, Oldsmobile "Four", you will still find maintained those standards of design, finish and completeness that have always been accepted as standing for the highest in motor car value.

The OLDSMOBILE SIX $2975

Known as "America's Greatest Six"

Where else in America can you find a car that has the glorious traditions of leadership that surround the Oldsmobile "Six"?

Known everywhere as the "greatest six-cylinder car in America," it has been accepted for the nine years we have been building "sixes" as standing for the highest in motor car values—authoritative in design, exquisite in finish, complete in equipment, luxurious in comfort.

And what organization better fitted to maintain by constant improvement and refinement the position of leadership it has always enjoyed?

Today the Oldsmobile "Six" enjoys even a higher reputation among men whose demands are for the utmost.

Every modern feature of proven worth is found in this elegant car. The dash assembly is of nickeled trimmings and Circassian walnut. A specially built Delco unit provides current for the starting, lighting and ignition system. Other Oldsmobile features are: Automatic spark advance—horse hair carpet—tonneau light—aluminum toe boards and running boards—non-vibrating steering column—corrosion-proof gasoline tank—honey-comb type radiator—Stewart-Warner tire pump—one man top—jiffy curtains—and folding seats.

The OLDSMOBILE FOUR $1285

The Little Brother of the Big Six

When we announced for 1915 the new Oldsmobile Light "Four" at $1285, the price made many wonder.

In the past Oldsmobiles have always been among higher priced cars. The question naturally arose: Has this newest Oldsmobile those true characteristics of refinement and patrician qualities that have marked former cars bearing this famous name?

Let us compare the Oldsmobile Light "Four" with its big brother which has been well called "the greatest six cylinder car in America."

Place the two cars side by side and the likeness is astonishing. The smaller car is truly a replica of the Oldsmobile "Six" reduced in wheel base length to 112 inches. The same distinctive body lines, the same graceful sweep, and the same low center of gravity that makes it seem to "hug the ground."

Doors of extreme width; deep luxurious upholstering; big easy-riding underslung springs; beautifully grained Circassian walnut woodwork throughout.

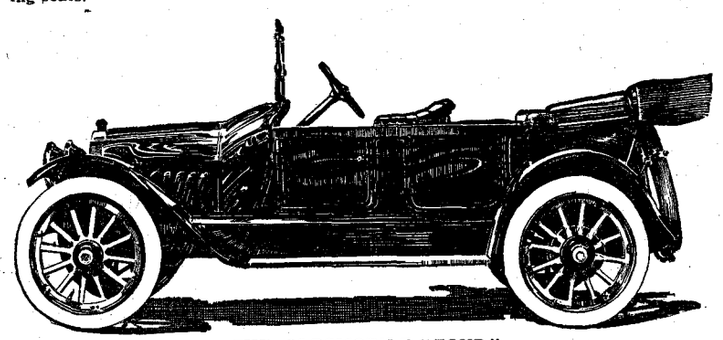
A handsome dash unit with all instruments, including Delco electric starting and lighting system, speedometer and eight-day clock, set flush and immediately under the driver's hand, flooded at night by electric light, make driving equally easy in darkness or daylight. Dimming searchlights; cast aluminum foot and running boards; concealed tool box, with complete tool equipment; strong substantial wheels of carefully selected hickory in natural finish; jiffy curtains with one man cape top, with boot.

Only the large demand for a car of this size and style, of true Oldsmobile quality, makes this low price of $1285 possible. We anticipated this demand two years ago and began planning to meet it, working out each detail step by step, until the triumphant result, exemplified in this light Oldsmobile, has been achieved.

Light weight has been achieved without sacrificing an ounce of strength. Ready for the road it weighs less than 2500 pounds.

Under the hood is a remarkable motor. Following the latest tendencies of European designers, it has four small bore cylinders, cast en bloc, unusually compact and powerful; the overhead valves are enclosed and all working parts covered. A special Oldsmobile silencer reduces all motor noise to a quiet hum.

See the Oldsmobile that interests you most at any Oldsmobile branch in the larger cities or call on any of our hundreds of dealers scattered from coast to coast. Our catalog "A," describing the Oldsmobile "Six," and catalog "B," describing the "Four," will be sent on request.



THE OLDSMOBILE "FOUR"

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Michigan

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she fired torpedoes with fatal effect upon the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and the French torpedo-boat *Mousquet*, and managed to turn about and scuttle safely out of the straits again, into the open ocean. The official list of her victims is as follows:

City of Winchester, 6,800 tons, August 5, sunk.
Indus, 3,393 tons, September 10, sunk.
Lovat, 6,102 tons, September 10, sunk.
Killin, 3,544 tons, September 10, sunk.
Diplomat, 7,615 tons, September 10, sunk.
Trabbock, 4,014 tons, September 10, sunk.
Kabinga, 4,657 tons, September 14, released.
Clan Matheson, 4,775 tons, September 14, sunk.
King Lud, 3,650 tons, September 30, sunk.
Foyle, 4,147 tons, September 30, sunk.
Riberia, 4,147 tons, September 30, sunk.
Tumerick, 3,314 tons, September 30, sunk.
Buresk, 4,350 tons, September 30, captured.
Troilus, 7,562 tons, October 20, sunk
Clan Grant, 3,946 tons, October 20, sunk.
Benmohr, 4,808 tons, October 20, sunk.
Chilkana, 5,146 tons, October 20, sunk.
Ponrabbel, 473 tons, October 20, sunk.
Exford, 4,542 tons, October 20, captured.
St. Egbert, 5,593 tons, October 20, captured.
Kamagasaki Maru (Japanese freighter), sunk.
Jemtchug (Russian cruiser), October 29, sunk.
Mousquet (French torpedo-boat), October 29, sunk.

It is pleasant to find an enemy, especially so exasperating an enemy, so well appreciated as the *Emden* and her crew have been. The English papers have not hesitated to express their admiration in the most generous terms, glad tho they are that her end has come. The London *Daily Telegraph* finds itself almost ready "to regret that the *Emden* has been captured and destroyed." Of her commander, who was granted the privilege of retaining his sword upon his surrender, in recognition of his valor, it says:

He has been enterprising, cool, and daring in making war on our shipping, and has revealed a nice sense of humor. He has, moreover, shown every possible consideration to the crews of his prizes. So far as is known, he destroyed over 74,000 tons of shipping without the loss of a single life. There is not a survivor who does not speak well of this young German, the officers under him, and the crew obedient to his orders. The war on the sea will lose something of its piquancy, its humor, and its interest now that the *Emden* has gone.

To which *The Daily Chronicle* adds much praise of a similar nature, speaking of Commander von Müller as one who

Handled his ship with the skill of an accomplished sea officer and the courtesy of a chivalrous gentleman. He has been an ornament to the sea profession and an honor to the brotherhood of the sea.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE BRITISH NAVY

FOR a man who has done so much, so the New York *Sun* tells us, the recently reappointed commander of Britain's Navy is curiously little known to his countrymen. Now in the neighborhood of seventy, John Arbuthnot Fisher, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., has a record of nearly sixty years' service. And throughout that period he has held a constant belief in the necessity of absolute efficiency in the Navy that has amounted almost to a passion. Even when, at the age of sixty, he was offered the greatest honor that a naval officer can receive, appointment as First Sea Lord, his desire to acquit himself in that office only in accordance with this firm belief led him to insist upon his own terms before he would accept the appointment. As we are told:

He carried in his brain a full scheme of reorganization. He believed the training and the distribution of the Navy to be perilously out of date. He had watched the change from wooden walls to iron citadels packed with tremendous and exquisite machinery. Yet there had been no fundamental change since Nelson's time in the method of training officers for their profession.

There had been a revolution in England's political relations, and it was clear to him that the struggle of life and death in the future would be fought in the North Sea, and no other where. Yet England's fleets were still organized as tho the Mediterranean would be, as in the eighteenth century, the chief scene of crisis. British ships were stationed anywhere but where they would probably have to fight.

Sir John Fisher—as he was then; his creation as first Baron Fisher of Kilverstone dates from 1909—clearly stated his intentions. They were approved. He went into the Admiralty to carry them out. His activities were revolutionary tho constructive. He was denounced for the sheer daring and resolution of the changes he introduced. But he was commissioned from the outset to effect them. That was what he was there for. To the foreign mind he appeared like nothing so much as an incarnated torpedo waiting for its war head to be fixt on it.

And what did he accomplish? At Osborne he trained the officers of to-day to handle the grim machines which have superseded forever the old vision of masts and sails. He vastly increased efficiency while reducing expense. He struck out of the estimates every penny which did not yield real fighting value. He mercilessly scrapped scores of weak vessels that could neither attack nor run. He transferred the men to real fighting ships. He created, with the inspiration of nothing less than genius, the system of nucleus crews, by which every ship in the reserve can be mobilized for war in a few hours. Above all, he swung the whole fleet, as it were, clean round to face the tasks of the future.

He recognized that in the twentieth century, as in the seventeenth, the British Empire will be saved or lost not in the Mediterranean, but in the North Sea. Quietly he massed British strength in the

"The Best System of All"

Written by a Sales Manager

EVERY selling organization has to have one worker—and I am *it*. With five branch offices, forty salesmen, four crews of missionaries and 100 demonstrators to urge along from day to day, I am probably the worst offender of the fifteen-hour law in America. Against my natural instincts, I *have* to be systematic. And the best little system of them all was wished onto me by a printer's salesman. As he put it, "a different color for each office form." The daily sales sheet has a dominant color I can pick from a hundred papers. Each branch office has its own color for stationery, reports, orders, etc.

The system saves an astonishing amount of time and worry.

The printer's salesman showed me a fine, tough paper which comes in 12 attractive colors and white. Believe me, it was some order that he got—and he is sure of re-orders. The whole office has adopted the same system—the advertising manager especially finds it a great help for form letters. The paper is Hammermill Bond. Can also be obtained in tablet form, 6 sizes.

—*A Sales Manager.*

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A Barrett Specification Roof costs less than any other permanent roofing to build. It costs nothing to maintain. The unit cost (i. e., the cost per foot per year of service) is about ¼ cent—a lower figure than that of any other roofing.

This means that for the next twenty years this roof will probably give perfect service *without a cent's worth of care or attention.* Under favorable conditions such roofs have lasted thirty years.

For buildings of this type, therefore, Barrett Specification Roofs have no substantial competitor.

Copies of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams sent on request.

Special Note—We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested: ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

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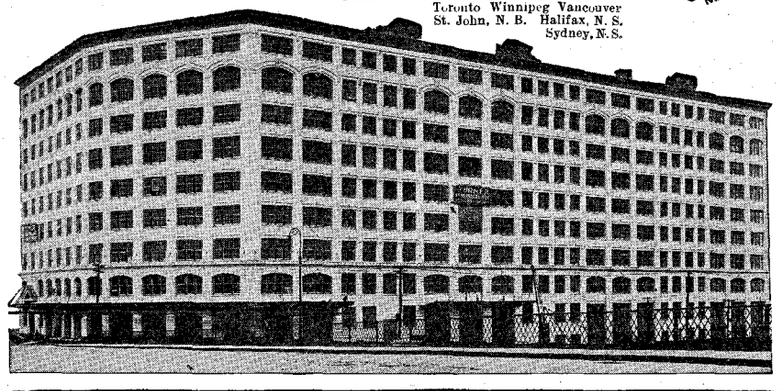

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To meet a popular demand, we manufacture this special sash and frame. It's 8 ft. 4 in. long and just wide enough to put in a 3 ft. space. Sash has six large lights of extra-heavy glass so that plants receive the maximum of life-giving sunlight.
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narrow seas until, in Admiral Mahan's words, "86 per cent. of the British battleship strength was concentrated in or near home waters."

When Fisher was appointed First Sea Lord in 1904, a Unionist Government was in power, with Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty. Within two months Fisher's influence was evidenced by Lord Selborne's issue of a memorandum and circular letter dealing in drastic fashion with the distribution and mobilization of the fleet. Existing arrangements were canceled and the effective war fleet divided into two, one in commission at sea and the other in commission in reserve.

Only a month later Fisher made his next departure, which was of a kind more calculated to attract general attention. He then showed that his practical, as apart from his strategic, policy was to scrap every naval vessel that was not absolutely up to date. In the first three months of 1905 no fewer than 120 of such vessels were removed from the ports to mooring-stations round the coast as obsolete.

All his life he had been a hard worker, and he was untiring at the Admiralty. He was constantly planning and preparing for the war which has now come. In a measure he is the von Moltke of the British Navy, and when the storm broke the men and ships of England were, thanks to his work of organization, as ready for war as the German soldiers were in 1870. His knowledge of naval affairs was all-embracing. He knew where each ship was and all about it, whether the commander was a good officer, whether he drank, whether he was a fop, whether he was liked by his crew—*in fact, everything about him.*

"Confound him," said an officer who served under him in the West Indies, "I believe he could tell you the exact number of cocktails I drink every time I go ashore."

Added to this encyclopedic quality of mind are the faculties of prompt action, absolute fearlessness, and the ability, developed to a remarkable degree, of holding his tongue. Interviewers find him invariably deaf and dumb. These are not un-English traits, and yet—

The strangest thing about this man who bears upon his shoulders much of the weight of the British Empire is that he is not an Englishman at all in the strict sense of the word. His father was a Captain in the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, who settled in Ceylon, and his mother was a Singhalese woman of high rank. Thus he has a strain of Oriental blood in his veins.

It shows very slightly in his face; only persons who have lived in the East are able to detect it. In countenance Admiral Fisher shows the characteristics of a bulldog, and he has that simple, bluff, hearty manner which is associated with the typical John Bull.

Sometimes his subordinates and foreign diplomatists with whom he has had to do have been deceived by this manner into thinking him an innocent, guileless sailorman with plenty of pluck, but no brains. In every case they discovered too late that a touch of Oriental subtlety was grafted onto the Anglo-Saxon directness and iron

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will, and that Fisher had been playing them with Asiatic craft.

Essentially, he is a hard man, a hard taskmaster, and an implacable warrior. He does not dally with any romantic perceptions of his trade, but believes that, since war exists, it should in reality be war and not a monster inadequately swaddled in ribbons and bits of lace to hide its ugliness. When he was delegate at The Hague Peace Conference, he made it plain that in his opinion a humane war is an anomaly, and both foolish and cruel, and illustrated his meaning most skilfully:

"When you have to wring a chicken's neck," he said, "all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for refreshment and recuperation. It should be the same with warfare."

Lord Fisher has never hesitated to say that any war he may have to make will be hell. He has a bitter hatred of submarine vessels, and years ago was quoted as saying that if he caught the crew of a hostile submarine in time of war he would string them up to the yard-arm, even if he had to face a court martial afterward.

He showed the sternness of his nature after the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. As captain of the *Inflexible* he had the task of organizing a police force and repressing disorder and looting after the capture of the city. He shot the guilty on sight and restored order in a few hours.

Some of his intimate friends, even officers of his own ship, were caught with looted goods. They begged in vain for mercy. He had all of them court-martialed and severely punished.

Admiral Fisher's subordinates respected him, but did not love him. He worked them too hard for that, and was too quick to detect their faults. He himself toiled from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, and expected everybody to do the same. Men who have served under him are apt to curse whenever his name is mentioned.

Fisher knows this and takes a sardonic pleasure in it. He is fond of telling the story of an old boatswain who served under him in several ships.

The boatswain eventually retired on pension and Fisher paid him a visit at his country cottage in Devonshire. He noticed a man servant about the place who seemed to have nothing to do, and asked his host:

"What on earth do you want him for?"

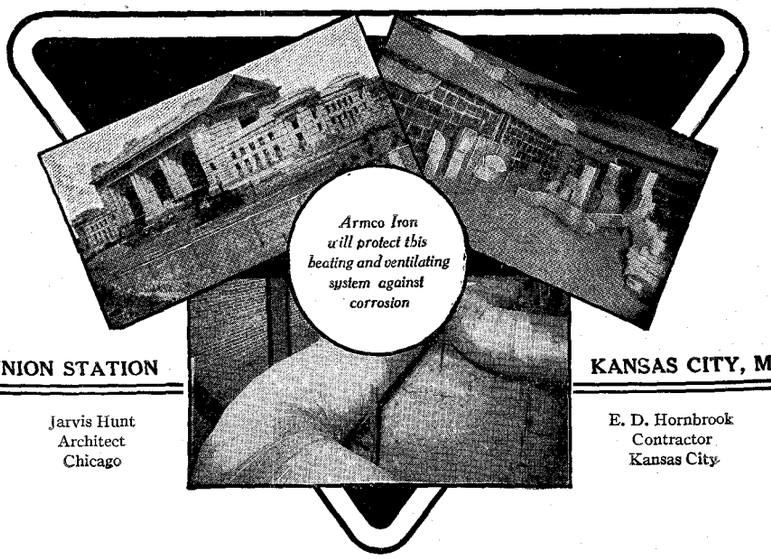
"Well, sir," said the boatswain, "he has to call me every morning at 5 o'clock and say: 'Admiral wants to see you, sir.' I roll over on the other side of the bed and reply: 'Tell the Admiral to go to the devil.' Then I go to sleep again, feeling good.

"This happens half a dozen times a day, and I feel better every time. I've been waiting for it for twenty years."

"His will is iron," said one of Fisher's Mediterranean officers, "and his nerves are Harveyized Krupp steel."

No better idea can be given of this little-known man of energy and determination than in the following anecdotes and incidents of his career:

Several years ago he was at Lisbon with



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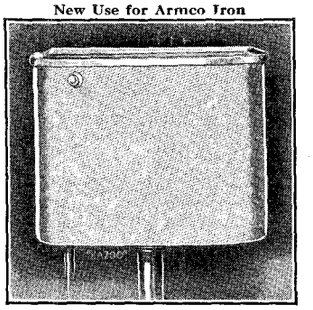
That is why it is used for the ventilating system of this new Railway Terminal. ARMCO, American Ingot Iron, was subjected to severe tests to prove that it would withstand such conditions as a ventilating system imposes. As a result, 300,000 pounds of galvanized Armco Iron were ordered for this building—the largest contract of its kind in the West.

Tests of years have proved it most serviceable where exposure to alkali, salt air, the fumes of sulphur, etc., quickly ruin other sheet metal.

Armco Iron Lath resists rust. It is in some of the largest buildings in the country, such as the Woolworth Building, in New York. Armco Iron Lath may be had either in the Herringbone pattern as made by The General Fireproofing Company or the Imperial Spiral Lath and several other styles made in our own factory.

ARMCO, American Ingot Iron, is unequaled not only in purity, but also in the care given to every process of its manufacture. This also accounts for uniformity of quality and resistance to rust.

New Use for Armco Iron



The Enameled Tank Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., has adopted Armco Iron for enameled tanks in spite of its higher cost, because of its superior durability, welding qualities and unequaled enameling properties. Enamel on a base of Armco Iron does not show pin holes and imperfections, because of the even texture of and freedom from gas bubbles in the iron. Armco Iron has already been adopted very largely by makers of refrigerators, stoves and other enameled products for the same reason.

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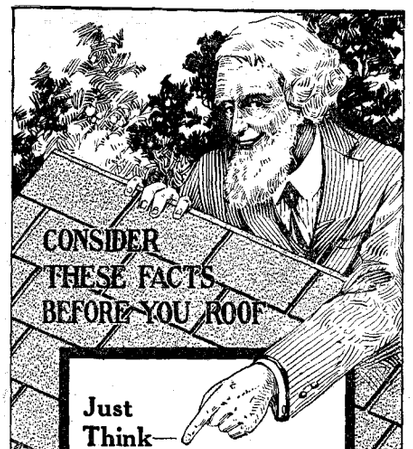

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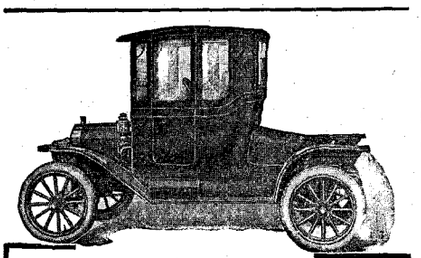

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a squadron. Relations were strained between Germany and England.

Just before the English ships left a German fleet of twice the strength entered the harbor, with the idea of impressing the Portuguese, and drew up in double line off the town. Fisher exchanged salutes, and then led his vessels out of the harbor at full speed between the two German lines, with only twenty or thirty yards clear on either side.

It was a maneuver that might have wrecked a dozen ships, and only a man of iron nerve could have carried it out successfully. But he had trained his squadron well. Not a single vessel swerved a yard from the wake of his flag-ship. Amazed at his daring, the Germans cheered as he passed by their ships.

Stern toward men, he is pleasant to women. He never went into port if he could help it without giving a ball on his flag-ship. He was a great favorite with Queen Victoria, and was deeply attached to her.

When the French Admiral Gervais visited Portsmouth some years ago with his fleet Fisher was told off by the Admiralty to do the honors to him. The Queen called him to Osborne and said:

"Sir John, we have sent for you especially to ask you to be very nice to Admiral Gervais, as he was so kind to us when we were recently at Cimiez."

"Madam," gallantly replied the Admiral, "I will even kiss him if your Majesty wishes it."

Notwithstanding this expression of amiability, Lord Fisher used to be averse to alliances, especially maritime alliances. He took the ground that cooperation with a friendly fleet at sea in war-time was inadvisable, since "you can not shoot a friendly Admiral for ignorance or negligence."

He married a clergyman's daughter, and possesses an extraordinary stock of Scriptural quotations, which he uses to emphasize his arguments.

Lord Fisher has paid only one visit to America, and then stayed exactly a week. That was four years ago. But he is remotely connected with this country, because on that visit he came to attend the wedding of his son to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randal Morgan, of Philadelphia.

At the time of his visit here Admiral Fisher exprest the opinion that the coming thing in navigation was the oil-engine and that aeroplanes would be valuable in matters of naval reconnoissance and dispatch. And that was about all the reporters could get him to say about naval matters.

As for personal characteristics, it has been said that it would tax Mr. Sargent to paint him. His profile, like that of most born fighters, juts clean out from forehead to chin, like the bow of a battle-ship. There is a certain force of expression about it which recalls the "hammer-and-tongs" captain in Marryat's ballad.

His figure is of middle size and active, and if you passed him in the street without knowing him you would be compelled to look at him twice. His talk is full of the unexpected, yet revealing phrases which light up a subject with flashes of conversational lightning. He is as irresistible in anecdote as in energy. Once when asked what was his favorite text he replied instantly, "And there shall be no more sea."

His motto throughout his career has been that "the frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy."

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A GENTLE HINT

ALL Paris in these days wants to visit the French firing-line, but the required passes are extremely difficult to obtain, and there are therefore only a few of the many who finally find their way within hearing of gun-fire. Even these seem an abomination to the French General Staff. Spectators are not wanted, and consequently every means is used to turn them back. The New York *Times* tells of an amusing incident in which an overzealous group had their patriotism tried cruelly and found wanting:

They had collected on a hill overlooking Soissons to watch the artillery duel that was going on across the river when a staff officer rode up and asked what they were doing there. All with one accord said they had come out to see whether they could be of any use in Red Cross work.

The staff officer at once sent them to the surgeon in command of the nearest field-hospital with a message placing the whole party at his disposal. The surgeon rose to the occasion.

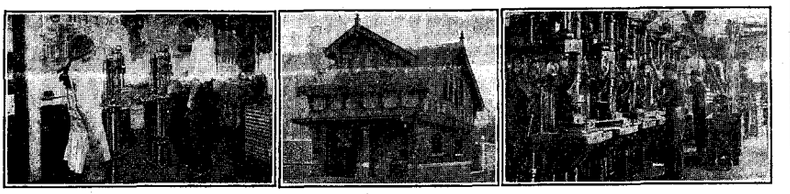
"It was most kind of you to come," he said; "you can be of the greatest service. Here are picks and spades. Will you kindly bury those dead horses?"

Not many of the horses were ever buried, but that corner of the field of battle was successfully cleared of spectators.

AN INCONVENIENT WAR AVOIDED

AMERICANS are becoming more and more imprest, as the war goes on, with the difficulties that a neutral country experiences in eluding diplomatic entanglements and maintaining its equilibrium upon all vexed questions. It is comforting, therefore, to come across so definite and unhesitating a declaration for peace as appears in the first issue, November 7, of *The New Republic* in regard to a reported embarrassing misunderstanding between this country and Switzerland. If we must invade Swiss territory, it would be so much better all around if we were privileged to wait until the present invasions elsewhere have ceased and the railroads are running on schedule once more, when the invasion might be conducted, as it has been so many times before, by the tourist experts. *The New Republic* remarks:

It is fervently to be hoped that Switzerland will give credence to Minister Ritter's denial of attacks upon that country by the American press because it did not officially protest against the violation of Belgian territory. Whatever indiscretions may have been committed by irresponsible journals, we can assure Switzerland that there has been no organized attempt to inflame the minds of our people against that tall but thin republic. While as a nation we do not admit that Switzerland is in advance of the United States in any respect except alphabetically, we have only friendly feelings toward her, if any. We do not desire a war with Switzerland, especially at this time, when communications are so shattered that war could not be carried on with any degree of comfort. Lest this be



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The Bowser idea of oil storage has given oil a new value and a longer lease of life. Makes one drop do the work of ten. Has established a permanent safety line between oil and fire. Saves men's time in drawing oil. Makes every man responsible for the oil he uses. In stores it makes the oil and butter absolute strangers. Does away with guess-work in computing prices on odd quantities. In garage neighborhoods it has ushered in an era of gasolene efficiency and SAFETY hitherto unknown.

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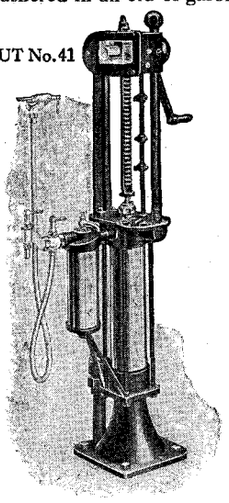

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In Garages Gasolene is kept safe underground. No evaporation—no lost power—no dirt to find its way into the car. And, above all, peace of mind because of a garage that is danger proof—no vapor "trains" to lead fire to the oil magazine.

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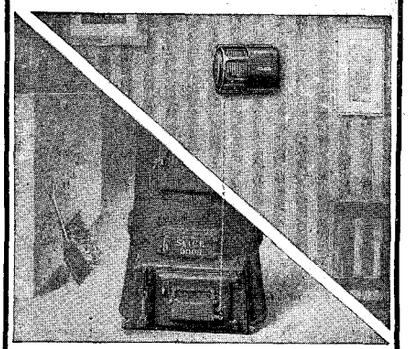

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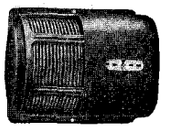

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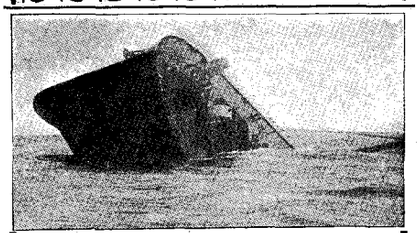

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thought national cowardice, let us hasten to add that if Switzerland invades our shores she will find us ready to a man to defend our hearthstones.

AMONG THE WOUNDED

SOME aspects of the European War will probably never be fully realized by people on this side of the Atlantic. The suffering and the heartbreaking misery, experienced by soldier and civilian alike, are as yet beyond our comprehension. They are only hinted at in the dispatches; no words can tell them, and any attempt to color or make the picture clearer must fail inevitably. Such, for example, are the horrors of the battle-field after the battle has gone by. No laying on of adjectives can express what it means to lie helpless among the wounded, waiting, without hope, for the Red Cross relief that may, or may not, come. Yet this was the experience of one French private who lay in the rain for thirty-four hours, in inches of mud. Somehow, he survived; by what pluck and endurance one can imagine he kept his sanity, and even good cheer, for a day and a night and a day; and his letter written from the hospital several days later is just plain narration—no heroics. From his simple story we learn only the details; the rest our own imaginations must supply. His letter to his father, translated from the Paris *Figaro* for the New York *Herald*, reads as follows:

Wounded in the stomach about six o'clock in the morning, I am left in the rain and in mud so deep that I am obliged to lean on my elbows to keep my head out of it.

The battle continues to rage. I am between the two camps, and, without exaggeration, more than 150,000 bullets pass over me. Some strike at my side, and I expect each moment to receive one which will cut short the spectacle. I remain thus helpless from six in the morning until four the next afternoon, and the rain does not stop. It is then that I appreciate the need of an umbrella, who never carried one. I unbutton my coat, but I am unable to determine the gravity of my wound, for there is as much mud as blood.

Toward two o'clock there is a lull in the firing. I await the stretcher-bearers, but, like Sister Anne, they do not come. The hours seem atrociously long, altho I no longer pay any attention to the rain, which continues. Finally, toward four o'clock in the afternoon I see coming in place of the looked-for stretcher-bearers—the Germans.

"This time it is for good," I say to myself. "I am done for." A blow from a rifle-butt or a thrust of the bayonet and they would finish me. A last thought of my family and I try to take my own rifle and end it. It is useless. The gun is no more than a lump of mud, of sticky clay.

There are five long minutes during which I exist with a calmness that surprizes me. A German asks me, in French, "How are you?"

I show to him the place where I am wounded.

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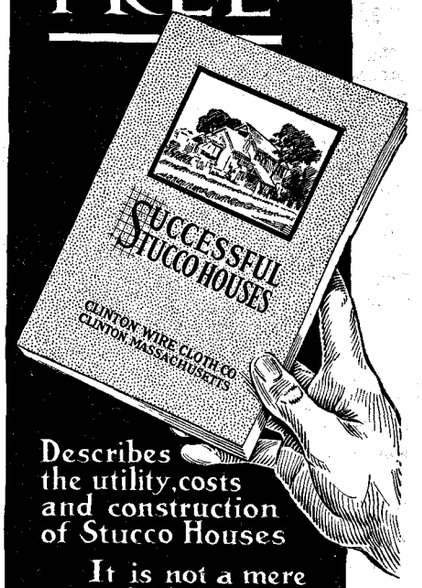

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"Reassure yourself," he says; "that will perhaps amount to nothing. In any case, you will get well."

I learn that they are from Lorraine, which is lucky. They are clad in gray, which makes them almost invisible in war. I speak of this to them. They answer:

"Indeed, with your red trousers we can see you a long distance. You make superb targets."

The Germans go on their way, promising to return to look for me, as well as others, who, like myself, lie on the battlefield. I take hope. It seems good to be alive, altho I am in a sorry plight.

The hours pass; night arrives. It still rains. Day breaks. No one; neither stretcher-bearer nor my Lorrainers of the day before. It is not until four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day that the Germans come back. I have passed thirty-four hours in reflection in the rain, with a wound which caused me much suffering.

The Germans were kind enough, and carried him on a rough stretcher to a neighboring village. But they had wounded of their own Army to care for, and so he was left in the open air, in the villlage street, but, he says thankfully, "on firmer ground." When they have finished their work, there are nearly 800 wounded in that village, half of them French. It is still raining, but he has too many other concerns to mind that:

I am famished, I munch with joy a bit of army biscuit, which I find delicious. Upon my urgent entreaty a German consents to give me a glass of wine from his flask, which he has just filled. I thank him. That warms me. The German is going away, when he changes his mind and demands payment for his glass of wine. I jabber a little German. I understand and give him a ten-sou piece, the only money I have left. He takes himself off content.

Some German officers come to talk to us. One of them says to me:

"It is your Government's fault that you are here."

They all speak French. I note the remark of this officer, because it appears to me to indicate a curious mentality.

The third day of this Calvary they put us in a barn on the hay. We have as yet received no care. I beg the Germans to take off my clothes. I have been able to snare a blanket which happens to be there. I don't know to whom it belongs, but necessity stifles scruples. They are quite willing to do what I have asked.

It is something to have a dry blanket, to be rid of the frightful mud for a time. Also, he is able to dress his wound from his emergency kit. A French doctor, a prisoner, appears, but before he can be of use he is called away again to care for German soldiers. There are frequent transfers of the wounded, nightmares of jolting agony. Outside the improvised hospital one hears constantly the tramping march of troops, the roll of gun-carriages, and shouted commands. There is a period of rest, and then the wounded soldier rouses to clear consciousness again:

Outside of this dream of infernal horror, which I have had for eight days, I am highly hopeful for the final results of the

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war, because I am able to prove one thing, which has greatly surprized me, I confess. That is, that the replenishing of supplies and ammunition is marvelous. We have never lacked bread, nor meat, nor cartridges a single day. The service is marvelously organized. It is one of the great successes of this war. It is not as in 1870.

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Inconsiderate. — PUP — "Great cats! That's a nerve! Somebody has put up a building right where I buried a bone!" —*Puck.*

A Marital Atrocity.—"What's the trouble at Wombat's house?"

"Wombat accuses his wife of using dum-dum biscuit."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fixing the Blame.—"See here, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me is pure."

"Madam, to the pure all things are pure."—*Life.*

A Bit Tired.—A somewhat weather-beaten tramp, being asked what was the matter with his coat, replied, "Insomnia: it hasn't had a nap in ten years."—*Christian Register.*

Another Trial.—FINANCIER—"That is not the same tale that you told me a few days ago."

BEGGAR—"No, sir. But you didn't believe that one."—*London Mail.*

Not What He Meant.—THE HOST—"It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to dinner."

THE GUEST—"Oh, thanks very much; but it's not bad enough for that."—*Yale Record.*

The Pity of It.—MR. GABB—"Freshmen at the University of Pennsylvania are forbidden to smoke cigarets."

FOND MOTHER—"Oh, dear me! Now Oswald won't get a bit of exercise."—*Buffalo Express.*

Quits.—"Your boys were in my apple-tree again yesterday," observed the first suburbanite.

"If you say anything more about it," declared the second ditto, "I'll send you the doctor's bill."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Genesis of War.—In very early times some kings, having made war, went forth in person to fight the battles, ignorantly supposing there was no other way.

But they had not proceeded far till they were swept aside by a great multitude rushing to the front.

"Who are you?" asked the kings, in no small curiosity.

"We? Why, we're the precious fools who are always ready to make somebody else's quarrel our own—patriots, in short!" replied the multitude.

"Precious, indeed!" chuckled the kings, and risked their skins no more.—*New York Evening Post.*

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Awkward.—HOSTESS—"I want you to sing, Mr. Basso, but it's such a pleasant party I hate to break it up."—*Boston Transcript.*

Habit.—DOCTOR—"I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets."

POLITICIAN—"Impossible! I'll demand a recount."—*Puck.*

When Talk Begins.—HOSTESS—"People are very dull to-night, Adolph. I really can't get them to talk."

HOST—"Play something, dearest."—*Judy.*

A Dry Atmosphere.—"I like this quaint little mountain village of yours, waiter. I suppose I can get plenty of oxygen here."

"No, sir; we've got local option."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Another Try.—RECRUITING OFFICER—"What's the good of coming here and saying you're only seventeen years old! Go and walk around that yard and come back and see if you're not nineteen."—*Punch.*

Worth Trying.—"Let's drop into this restaurant."

"I don't believe I care to eat anything."

"Well, come in and get a new hat for your old one, anyway."—*Boston Transcript.*

Quite Natural.—"Why are women so crazy over these battered-up football-players?"

"I suppose it is because of the innate feminine love of remnants."—*Baltimore American.*

Explained.—In a barber-shop window in the Italian quarter:

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"Because I supposed all cultivated, intelligent Americans came from Boston."

"But what in the world made you think that?" was the natural question.

"Oh, I don't know, exactly. I think it was a Boston lady who told me."—*Christian Register* (Boston).

Justly Earned.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, still familiarly known in the British Service as "Lucky Lambton," for two years commanded the Royal yacht, and once had occasion to reveal to King Edward how little thought of in the services was the lavishly awarded Victorian Order. A yachtsman had forced himself on the late King's attention at Cowes.

"Do you know that man?" his Majesty asked.

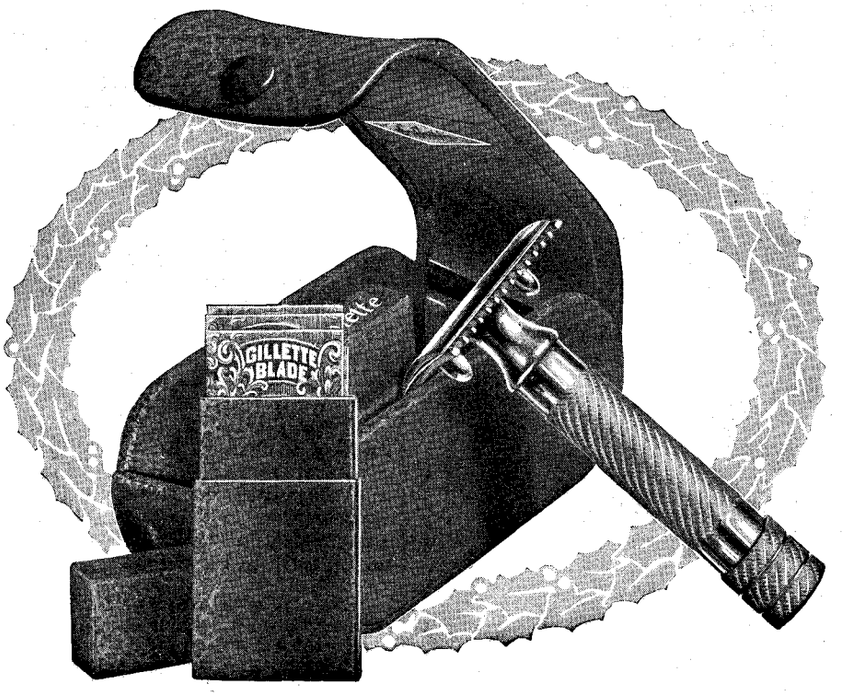
"I'm afraid I do," said Admiral Lambton.

"What do you think of him?"

"Not much, sir; in fact, he's a bounder."

"I'm sorry to hear that," the King replied, "because I have just made him a member of the Victorian Order."

"Glad to hear it, sir," the Admiral chuckled. "It serves him right."—*Tit-Bits.*



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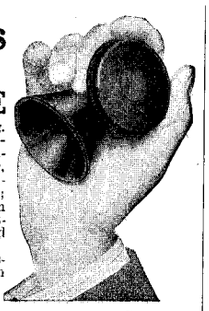

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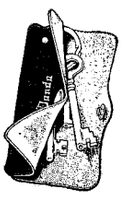

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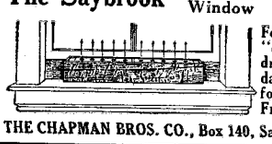

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

NEW YORK AS THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CENTER

"NEW YORK concededly is now the world's financial center," according to *The Journal of Commerce*, which adds that this position will be maintained by New York "at least during the remainder of the war." London for the time being has been "definitely displaced." While the foreign exchange situation "is bad enough here," the fact remains that "it is much better than it is in London." London, in fact, is coming to us for remittance to France, Holland, and Italy, and those countries are doing the same thing with us in remittances to London. Other points in this interesting situation are set forth as follows:

"Altho sterling exchange rates are concededly above normal, New York's financial relations with foreign centers are gradually getting back to a working basis. Continued progress is expected in banking circles in this city without Government aid of an arbitrary kind. The current indebtedness of the United States at the beginning of hostilities was quite large, but not exceptionally so; nor was it in any measure out of keeping with the international trade relations. With the outbreak of the war came a sudden demand from all European countries on New York for remittance to London. The natural result was a large enhancement in the value of the pound sterling. Under natural conditions the rate would not have gone so high as it did, because gold could have been shipped at a profit to London, thus pegging the rate of exchange at the gold shipping point dependent upon the price to be paid for the gold by the Bank of England. One of the foremost sterling exchange authorities in New York, discussing the new conditions that have been created, said:

"'The Bank of England in this respect was never known to be very liberal on an export movement from this side. It generally puts the rate down to the minimum, namely, 77*s*. 9*d*. for standard bars and 76*s*. 3*d*. for American eagles. That would make the rate of exchange 4.87437 and 4.87998, less the cost of shipment, which in the one case is approximately $1.46 per £100 sterling and in the other case $1.26 for £100 sterling. The increased cost of shipment of bars is due to the fact that the United States Assay Office called for a premium of 40 cents per $1,000 on the bars.'

"It is thus evident, the banking authority in question argues, that the high price of exchange is not due to any particular urgency of American merchants to effect remittances. It is due to the fact that New York has become the clearing-house of the world for the settlement of the international balances due from one European continental center to the other. London also comes to us for remittance to France or to Holland or Italy, and Holland *et al.* are doing the same thing, so that the pivotal point has now swung around to New York and will remain so as long as the present disturbance is occupying the nations of Europe.

"The talk of remedying the situation by the shipment of gold, the banker argued, is to be deprecated. Europe has tied up our balances through moratoria, etc., and is it anything out of the way that we, in our turn, should protect ourselves against a demand for the yellow metal that can not be justified on any equitable basis? 'The whole transaction is one-sided,' the banker continued. 'I know of my own knowledge that the English banks and bankers are only too willing to extend us further accommodation, and, in fact, they are begging us to take such extension. I have received letters from the more prominent bankers in London asking us to reduce our credit balances with them, inasmuch as owing to the general collapse of the industrial conditions there they have no use at present for the money. The lowest price ever known to have been paid for eagles in London is 76*s*. 3*d*. and for bars 77*s*. 9*d*. But the price that is being allowed by the Bank of England is only 76*s*. ½*d*. and for bars 77*s*. 6*d*. If the bank were very anxious to have gold it should have put the price at a premium over its minimum figure, thus bringing the cost of exchange below the usual gold-import point, which is around 4.85, thus encouraging remittances against the so-called indebtedness of America to England."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CITY GOVERNMENT

A budget for New York City, reaching $200,000,000 in 1915, recently announced, has given new life to discussion of the gross extravagance practised in governing American cities in recent years. In New York the running expenses were this year pruned, so that the actual cost of governing the city is less than formerly, but a large increase in the budget has occurred just the same, due to increase in the "debt service" of over $7,000,000, besides another large amount for deficiency in taxes, the two items making over $10,000,000. In other words, strict economy in operating expenses has been insufficient to offset the growing burden of taking care of the city debt.

It was recently shown by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* that expenditures in nine of the largest cities of this country are now $2.62 per capita more than were the revenue receipts, New York being "the least thrifty of all" and Chicago "the most economical." The average revenue receipts per capita in these cities, all of which have a population of more than 500,000, were, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, $32.10. In the same cities the per capita cost of government, including interest charges and all other outlays, averaged $34.72. In only three of these nine cities were expenses kept below the revenue receipts. One of these was Chicago, with an excess of revenue over expenditures of $2.98 per capita; another, Boston, with an excess of $2.04; a third, St. Louis, with an excess of 11 cents. In all others the cost was greater than the receipts, New York making "the worst showing of all." The writer says further:

"The greatest source of revenue is, of course, property taxes, and it might be supposed that these would form substantially the same percentage of the revenues in the various cities. Some astonishing differences in the amounts so raised per capita and the percentage to total revenue are shown, however. For instance, Boston raises $33.70 per capita, or 71.5 per cent. of her total revenue receipts, from that source, while Philadelphia gets only $13.74, or 55.1 per cent., in that way. In New York, $29.09 per capita, or 73.6 per cent. of the revenues, are raised through property taxes. Other taxes, special assessments, and highway privileges, rents, and interest account for a large part of the remainder of the

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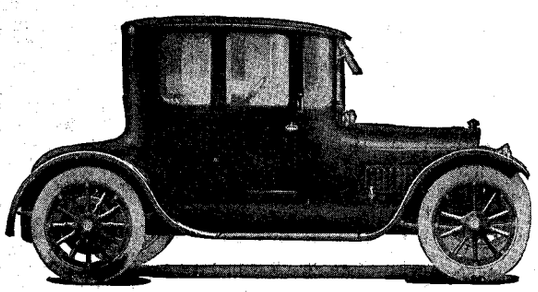

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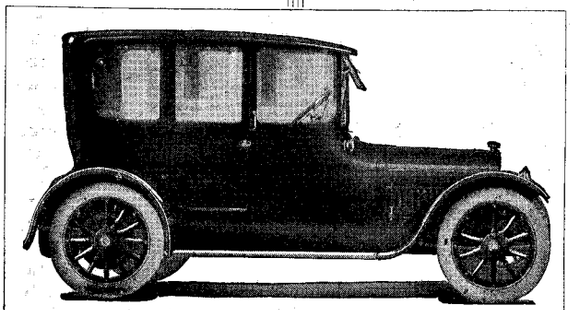

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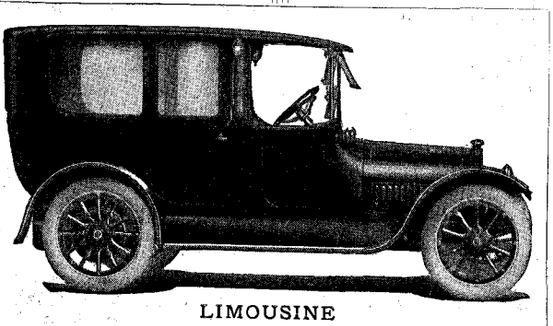

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receipts, and the earnings of public-service enterprises are also an important source of income, tho varying greatly in the different cities. In New York, for example, the receipts from that source are only 8.5 per cent. of the total revenues, while Baltimore gets 13 per cent. of her income from such enterprises.

"Governmental expenditures are divided into four classes: expenses of general departments, interest on indebtedness, expenses of public-service enterprises, and 'outlays.' The latter item includes payments for land and other properties and public improvements more or less permanent in character, which are constructed or acquired by municipalities for use in the exercise of their function or in connection with business undertaken by them. The first class, with its many subdivisions, generally accounts for approximately 50 per cent. of the total revenues; in some cities it is slightly less, but usually a little over half. Boston spends the most per capita for the expenses of general departments, the outlay for that purpose being $27.62, with New York, spending $23.95, a close second. Baltimore spent only $15.01, considerably less than any of the others. In outlays, however, she was more extravagant, with an expenditure of $11.02, as against but $4.55 for Philadelphia. New York's outlays were the greatest, being $13.38. Boston's interest payments per capita were by far the largest, being $8.26, as against $7.94 for New York, which came second in this respect, and only $1.06 for Detroit, whose interest-bearing debt is relatively very small.

"In allocating expenditures of the various governmental departments, it is seen that the ones devoted to education are the most expensive, the expenditures being approximately twice as great as those of the police departments, which usually come second in the amount expended for maintenance. Philadelphia spends 21.6 per cent. of her outlay on schools, the smallest percentage of any, while Cleveland leads in this department with 30.3 per cent. The police expenditures range from 9.2 per cent., spent by Pittsburg, to 15.8 per cent. in Chicago. Following is a table of percentages of expenditure for various departments:

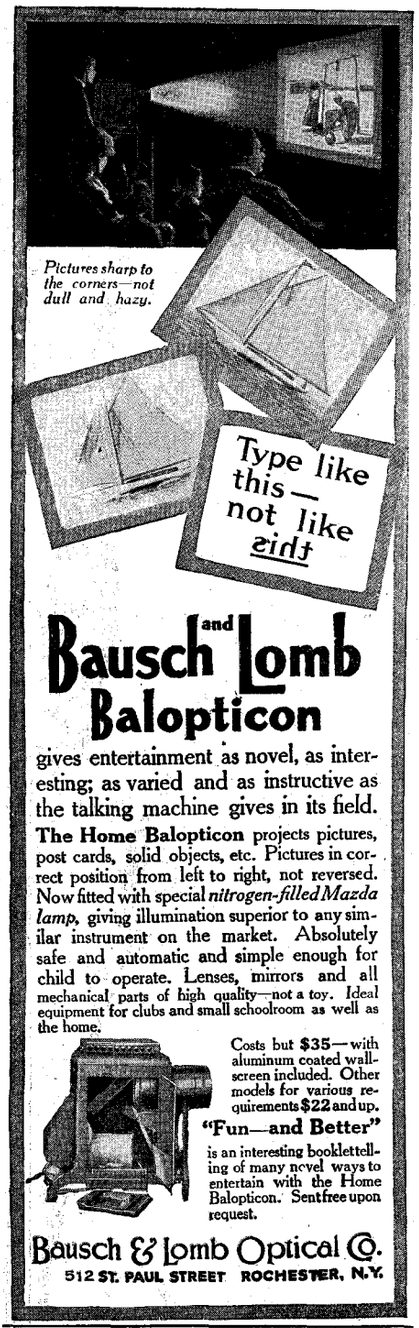
PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENTS FOR EXPENSES OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS MADE FOR—

	Schools	*General Government*	*Police Department*	*Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections*	*Sanitation*	*Highways*	*Fire Department*
New York	27.9	13.6	12.1	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.0
Chicago	24.6	15.3	15.8	6.4	8.8	6.6	7.9
Phila	21.6	13.8	15.0	10.4	7.1	14.6	5.1
St. Louis	25.3	12.4	15.5	6.6	10.2	13.0	8.2
Boston	24.6	10.8	11.4	8.3	9.3	10.5	8.1
Cleveland	30.3	13.9	9.3	5.2	8.5	11.2	8.4
Baltimore	22.5	11.6	14.6	7.8	10.2	12.5	10.7
Pittsburg	28.2	13.9	9.2	6.8	6.2	13.1	8.3
Detroit	22.1	10.3	11.0	5.6	8.0	23.6	8.7

"Its prominence as an automobile-manufacturing center, and the fact that it is said to have the greatest number of automobiles per capita of any city in the country, doubtless account for the tremendous expenditures of Detroit for highways, amounting last year to 23.6 per cent. of general departmental expenses."

LIGHT BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings in this country for October and for ten months of this year are presented in a table by *Bradstreet's*, which compares them with corresponding periods in 1913. This comparison shows that clearings in October were "of light proportions." In the broader situation of affairs there are, however, favorable aspects such as "heavy exports, high prices for wheat, activity in industries turning out



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war supplies, and better general financial conditions," but against these as offsets it has to be remembered that purely domestic trade is proceeding "at a relatively slow pace," that many dividends have been reduced, and the country's basic industry—iron and steel—is "working at a very slow rate." Because of a considerable amount of idleness the purchasing power of a large number of people has been curtailed, and meanwhile speculation has been almost entirely suspended and collections are hard to make. Other points as to light clearings are set forth in this article as follows:

"Under the circumstances, light payments are to be expected. However, it is to be noted that bank clearings for the month of October evidence improvement over the low-water marks set up in the preceding two months, altho this fact by and of itself provided little comfort, seeing that payments in October always expand from the small limits usually set in the summer.

"Clearings at all cities for the month under review total $11,594,096,571, which sum reflects an increase of 17 per cent. over the very light aggregate reported for September. Barring the exhibits of August and September, the showing for October is the lightest noted for any month since February of 1909. It also discloses a loss of 25.4 per cent. from October of 1913, and it indicates a drop of 31.2 per cent. from that month in 1912, when payments reached record proportions, and when economic movements were working under full sails. Comparison with every October back to 1904 brings out losses, and the total for last month is but 1.3 per cent. larger than that registered for October ten years ago. For October of this year New York's total forms 48 per cent. of the aggregate, whereas in October of 1912 it was approximately 60 per cent. The total for the country outside of New York reflects a less noteworthy decline than that reported for the country as a whole. Briefly, New York's total fell off 35.4 per cent. from October of last year, the grand total receded 25.4 per cent., and for the zone outside of the metropolis the drop is 12.7 per cent. That ratio expresses the decline from the heaviest total ever reported, that of October, 1912.

"New York City's total for October last —$5,609,436,978—indicates a rise of 21 per cent. over September, but, as we have already seen, it manifests a recession of 35.4 per cent. from October, 1913, while it displays a loss of 44 per cent. from October, 1912, when payments aggregated the extraordinarily large sum of $10,138,000,000, the third heaviest total ever reported. It may be recalled that in October of 1912 14,149,000 shares of stock changed hands on the Stock Exchange, whereas this year trading was well-nigh negligible. However, the sum just given is the lightest noted for any October since 1903, at which time clearings aggregated $5,233,000,000.

"Outside of New York the total for October is $5,984,659,593, an advance of 13.5 per cent. over September, but a loss of 12.7 per cent. from October of last year, that ratio also representing the decline from October of 1912. It may be noted that the total named is larger than those reported in September, August, June, May, and February of this year, and it is 2 per cent. better than the showing made in October, 1911. Incidentally, Kansas City and Minneapolis, with totals of $306,305,338 and $170,202,373, respectively, established new high records. In other words, the total given for Minneapolis displaces the high sum scored in October, 1907, while the showing made by Kansas City is the best reported since October, 1913.

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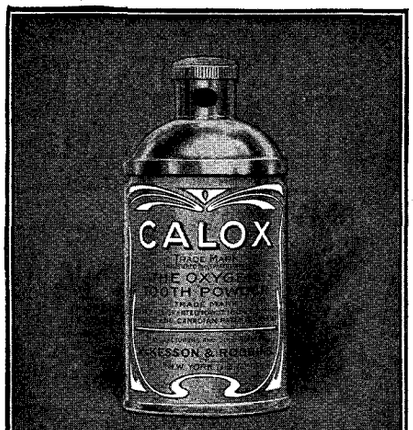

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"Changes in clearings in July, August, September, and October of this year, with the changes for the ten months ending with the month last named, by sections, are shown in the following table, the comparisons being with the corresponding periods in 1913:

	Inc., July, 1914	*Dec., Aug., 1914*	*Dec., Sept., 1914*	*Dec., Oct., 1914*	*Dec., Ten mos.*
New England	5.0	8.1	17.3	17.9	4.5
Middle	9.5	28.9	34.6	32.8	9.5
Western	.05	.6	6.2	10.0	†.2
Northwestern	2.5	4.5	9.1	8.5	†.08
Southwestern	2.7	3.1	4.1	8.0	2.0
Southern	3.5	†.2	13.2	22.2	3.8
Far-Western	*.3	6.6	6.0	10.4	5.0
Total, United States	6.9	20.0	25.5	25.4	6.8
New York City	11.3	32.2	37.3	35.4	10.0
Outside New York	1.6	4.8	9.7	12.7	2.7
Canadian	1.0	15.8	14.4	17.4	9.8

* Decrease. † Increase.

"The heaviest ratio of decrease, 32.8 per cent., was suffered by the middle group, the next in order, 22.2 per cent., being reported by the southern division. The New England section shows a loss of 17.9 per cent., and the far-western reveals a decline of 10.4 per cent., followed by the western with a slump of 10 per cent. The northwestern group discloses a drop of 8.5 per cent., while the southwestern displays a fall of 8 per cent."

LOSSES BY THE WAR TO DATE

Roger W. Babson is writing for the New York *Sun* a series of articles on the economic side of the war, in the first of which he asserts that the war already has caused the greatest loss in history ever produced by war. The Crimean War and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 did not together cost as much as the present war had cost three months after it began. Following are points in Mr. Babson's article:

"Whether the cost is $25,000,000 per day or $50,000,000 per day is a secondary consideration. We know that the rate of expenditure, the loss of life, and the economic strain are infinitely greater than anything ever known before. The three months of fighting now past must already have caused as much loss and suffering to English, French, and Russians as the three years of the Crimean War. Certainly the loss to France and Germany is already greater than that incurred in the Franco-Prussian War.

"This is due not only to the vast numbers involved and the huge artillery used, but also to expensive accouterments, such as automobiles, aeroplanes, and various other modern inventions. Moreover, the present method of fighting in trenches dug by machinery not only increases the cost but adds greatly to the development of rheumatism and other diseases. Terrible as all this must be, there can be no doubt that it tends toward shortening the war. If the armies go into winter quarters and continue inactive, such a move will tend to lengthen the war, but every day of such terrible fighting as has taken place during the past week must shorten its duration. In fact, a study of statistics shows clearly that the belief of many that the war will last from three to five years is utterly foolish.

"Some people suggest that Germany is getting much relief financially in the tribute and supplies which it is securing from Belgium and a part of France. A study of statistics, however, quickly convinces one that this can not amount to much. The ordinary estimate for the cost of the war to Germany varies from an official Berlin figure of $5,000,000 a day to a semiofficial English estimate of $12,000,000 a day. Whichever figure is correct it will be seen that the recent war-loan for a little over a billion dollars will last only a few months, while the war-levies collected in Belgium are sufficient only for a few days. For instance, much has

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been said about the war-tax of $10,000,000 on Brussels and of similar taxes upon other cities. A little figuring shows clearly that according to Germany's official estimate all these sums added together would be sufficient to prolong the war only about a week.

"On the other hand, the capture of large numbers of able-bodied male prisoners by any one country is a factor tending to prolong the war so long as these captures are more or less evenly balanced. Such prisoners are of value not so much in handicapping the enemy as in providing the country making the capture with workers for their factories and fields while their own men are at war. If Germany has 250,000 able-bodied prisoners, these, without doubt, have been put to work, to take the place of Germans at the front, in mines, mills, and public improvements. Considering the fact that these prisoners need not be paid and can be fed for a few cents a day, they are of much economic value in enabling nations to prolong the war. For this reason the status of the prisoners will be carefully considered in this column from week to week.

"Figures show that at the present time nations containing about 1,000,000,000 people, or considerably over one-half of the entire human race, are participating in this war. Noting the fact that about 25 per cent. of this number are males of fighting age, we can not hope that the war may be ended for the lack of men on the part of any of the belligerents. M. Leroy Beaulieu, a well-known French statistician, was asked the other day whether it would be possible for any nation to carry on the war with the whole of its adult male population of military age in the field. He replied that this was done fifty years ago by Paraguay in a war lasting several years against the Argentine Republic; it was accomplished again by Boers in 1899–1902 in their war against Great Britain, and again in the recent Balkan wars. Not only are the women and prisoners, the boys and girls forced into service, but the neutral nations also supply laborers.

"For instance, reports coming from France indicate that Spanish laborers are already working in the vineyards, while with the Baltic Sea still controlled by Germany's fleet, she is carrying on commerce undisturbed with the countries on the north. Hence, M. Beaulieu argues that so long as the population is united by military ardor and national sentiment and regards the war as just and holy, Germany can not be reduced by starvation. Therefore we can not look to these figures for optimistic prophecies."

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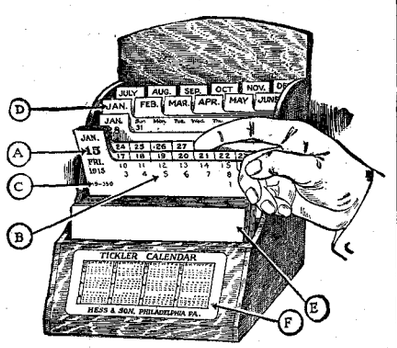

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 5.—Russia announces the recapture of Mlava, on the Russian-Polish frontier north of Warsaw, with heavy losses for the fleeing Germans.

November 6.—The Russians capture Jaroslav, seventeen miles from Przemysl, taking 5,000 Austrian prisoners. This is, it is claimed, the most important victory for Russia so far.

November 7.—Petrograd reports the East Prussian forces forming an offensive against the Germans near Lyck. In southern Russian Poland the Germans are withdrawing westward through Czenstochowa. Many cholera victims have been left behind in Jaroslav, Przeworsk, and villages on the San by the Austrians.

November 8.—The Russian General Staff reports the Germans forced back to the border, and the entrance of Russian cavalry into Germany near Posen.

November 9.—Russia reports a steady advance in East Prussia and a further withdrawal of the Germans in southern Poland. In Galicia, the Austrians are reported as falling back on Krakow, 1,000 prisoners being taken south of Przemysl. Berlin, on the contrary, declares the Russians defeated near Wyschtyniz Lake, in East Prussia, and the capture of 4,000 Russian prisoners and many machine guns.

November 10.—Berlin reports victories on the border of East Prussia, near Wirballen. Russian victories near Soldau, in the southwest corner of East Prussia, and near Lyck, are announced in Petrograd.

November 11.—The Russian General Staff denies a German victory in East Prussia. A Cossack approach on Krakow is announced, as well as the reinvestment of Przemysl. From Liége, Belgium, a movement of Austrian troops is reported, entraining to go to the support of Krakow.

IN THE WEST

November 5.—Paris reports German attacks repulsed in the Argonne region and north of Arras. The Germans announce the repulse of an Allied attack near Nieuport, with progress near Ypres, Lille, Berry-au-Bac, and in the regions of the Argonne and Vosges.

November 6.—The French claim ground regained about Soupir, in the Aisne region, German trenches captured on the heights of the Meuse and east of Verdun, and attacks repulsed between Arras and the Oise. Germany announces important gains near Ypres and St. Mihiel.

November 7.—Paris *communiqués* mention fierce attacks centering on Cambrin, Aix-Noulette, and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre, all on the line of Dixmude-Arras-Roye, with slight French gains at Vailly, west of Soissons, and two villages regained northeast of Verdun.

November 8.—France announces advances at several points, notably northeast of Soissons, with no recent losses. The Germans claim the capture of a height west of the Forest of Argonne, the object of their attacks for several weeks.

The Germans announce the capture of Vienne-le-Château, twenty-two miles

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west of Verdun, as of extreme importance, altho not a breach of the Allied line.

November 9.—The Allies hold Dixmude against the Germans, with little change in the whole battle-line. Berlin reports the Allies on the offensive near the coast but with negligible gain. German attacks of an unprecedented violence on Ypres and Dixmude persist.

November 10.—The German headquarters are moved to Alost, fifteen miles west of Brussels. The flooded territory of the Yser now impedes the operations of the Allies. The latter announce progress between Ypres and Armentières.

November 11.—The Germans announce officially the capture of Dixmude, and the crossing of the Yser canal, along with the capture of the Allied first line west of Langemarck, and over 2,000 prisoners taken. The French admit the relinquishment of Dixmude, but deny any further German success.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 5.—Great Britain and France make formal declaration of war upon Turkey. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia, sweeping all before them, according to Petrograd.

November 6.—Tsing-tao surrenders to the Japanese after a siege of sixty-five days.

England, informed that copper now being shipped to Italian ports is destined for German and Austrian use, has since October 25 detained all such shipping at Gibraltar, and now offers to pay for all copper shipped previous to October 29, when copper was made actual instead of conditional contraband.

November 8.—Transvaal rebels under General Beyers are dispersed on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof, by General Lambert's forces.

Failing to leave the neutral harbor within the time specified, the small German cruiser *Geier* is interned at Honolulu.

The second week's report of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium shows a 20,000-ton shortage in the prospective food supplies for November, only about 30,000 tons being at present available.

November 9.—General De Wet overcomes a small Government command under General Cronje, near Doornberg, South Africa.

November 10.—The German cruiser *Emden* is finally caught, at the Keeling-Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and driven ashore in flames by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. The *Emden* loses 200 lives. Commander von Müller and other officers are rescued, and are allowed to retain their swords.

November 11.—The British torpedo-boat *Niger* is sunk in Deal Harbor by a German submarine. The Japanese torpedo-boat *33*, mine-hunting in Kiaochow Bay, strikes a mine and is sunk.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 5.—A battle is reported twenty miles south of Aguas Calientes, Mexico, between Villa and Carranza forces.

November 6.—In a notification to the Aguas Calientes Convention, Villa insists on Carranza's resignation, offering himself to retire, if necessary.

November 7.—Paris universities open, attended only by middle-aged men and foreigners.

Strong earthquake shocks are reported from Messina, and Mt. Etna is said to show signs of activity.

November 8.—Carranza receives an ultimatum from the Aguas Calientes

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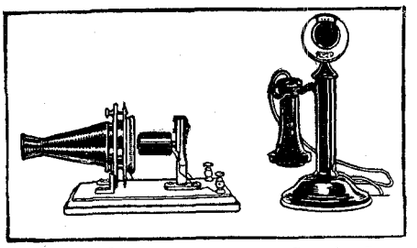
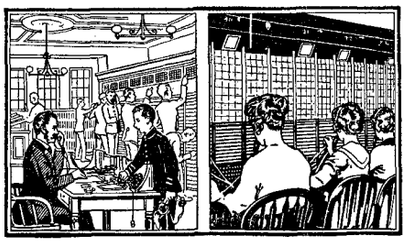
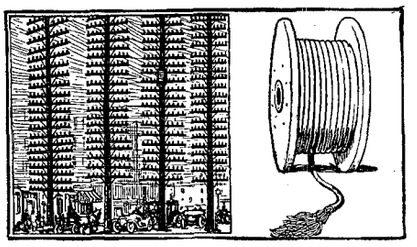


Original Bell Telephone 1876 — Standard Bell Telephone To-day



Early Telephone Exchange — Typical Present-day Exchange



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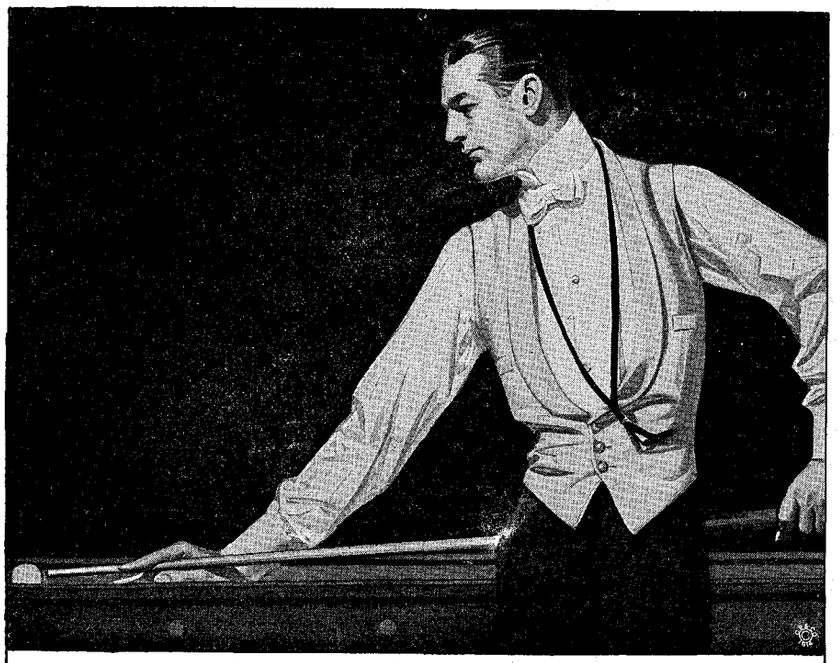

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Convention, calling for his peaceful abdication of the Provisional Presidency by 6 P.M., November 10, and threatening force in case of refusal.

November 10.—Several generals are deprived of their commands in Mexico City by General Carranza, because of their refusal to retract their affirmation to abide by the decisions of the Aguas Calientes Convention. General Villa is reported as marching on the capital with an advance guard of 15,000 men.

November 11.—Washington declares that Holland, through arrangement with the Holland-American Line, sole neutral carrier plying regularly between America and Holland, has effected a virtual Government food monopoly, allowing no private shipments to be brought into the country.

Word comes via Aguas Calientes that war is declared between Villa and Carranza and that a preliminary engagement occurs at Leon, between Aguas Calientes and Queretaro.

DOMESTIC

November 5.—Designs and specifications are complete for a new type of United States navy submarine, twice the size of the German *U-9* type, costing nearly $1,250,000, and to be known as submarine destroyers or diving destroyers.

Eight hundred men begin the work of disinfecting the 13,000 pens, 725 chutes, and 25 miles of water-troughs of the Chicago stock-yards, pursuant to the Federal quarantine on the hoof and mouth disease.

November 9.—The Fore River Shipbuilding Company receives an order for 20 submarines, to be delivered in sections for assembling. The purchasing nation is not disclosed.

Popular.—SALESMAN—"That bracelet, madam, is unique. It was given to the Empress Josephine by Napoleon Bonaparte. We are selling a lot of them this season."—*Judge.*

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SOME WAR-NAMES OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

The following are some of the names and terms which have come into prominence during the European War of 1914, and which are commonly mispronounced. The pronunciations given below are indicated by the alphabet devised for pronunciation by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, and used in the *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*. The basic principle of this alphabet is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

a	as in *artistic*.	g	as in *go*.
ä	as in *art*.	ŋ	as in *sing*.
a	as in *fat*.	th	as in *thin*.
ā	as in *fare*.	th	as in *this*.
e	as in *get*.	s	as in *so*, *cent*.
ē	as in *prey*.	z	as in *zest*, *was*.
i	as in *hit*.	ch	as in *church*.
ī	as in *police*.	j	as in *jet*.
o	as in *obey*.	sh	as in *ship*, *ocean*, *function*, *machine*.
ō	as in *go*.	ʒ	as in *azure*, *leisure*, *vision*.
e	as in *not*.	ɑ	as in *ask*.
ē	as in *or*.	ə	(unstressed) as in *sofa*, *over*, *guttural*, *martyrdom*.
u	as in *full*.	ı	(unstressed) as in *habit*, *senate*, *surfeit*, *biscuit*, *minute*, *privilege*, *valley* *Sunday*, *cities*, *renew*.
ū	as in *rule*.		
u	as in *but*.		
ŭ	as in *burn*.		
ai	as in *aisle*.		
au	as in *sauerkraut*.		
iu	as in *duration*.		
iū	as in *feud*.		
oi	as in *oil*.		
k	as in *kin*, *cat*, *quit*.		

ʜ as in *loch* (Scotch), *ach*, *mich* (German). ṅ as in *bon* (French). ü as in *Lübeck* (German), *Dumas* (French).

Aix-la-Chapelle, ēks″-lä″-shä″pel′.
Albert, al″bār′.
Alsace, al-sēs′ *or* al″sās′.
Amiens, am′ı-enz *or* (*F.*) ä″mī″äṅ′.
Argonnes, ar″gōn′.
Arleux, ar″lŭ′.
Bailleul, bai″yŭl′.
Bapaume, ba″pōm′.
Bergues, bārg.
Berguette, bār″get′.
Berru, bār″rü′.
Bezange, bā″zäṅʒ′.
Biesmes, byäm.
Brabant, brū′bənt *or* (*F.*) brɑ″bäṅ′. [lə-rwä′.
Brabant-le-Roi, brɑ″bäṅ″-
Buxerulles, bŭ″zə-rūl′.
Cambrai, kaṅ″brē′.
Camp des Romains, käṅ dē ro″mēn′.
Châlons, shɑ″lōṅ′.
Champlon, shɑṅ″plōṅ′.
Chantilly, shɑṅ″tī″yī′.
Château Salins, shɑ″tō′ sɑ″laṅ′. [tī″ä″rī′.
Château-Thierry, shɑ″tō″-
Chemin des dames, shə-maṅ′ dē dām.
Compiègne, kōṅ″pī-ā′nyə.
Coulommiers, kū″lō″myē′.
Craonne, krɑ″ōn′.
Czernowitz, cher′no-vits.
Dixmude, dīz″mūd′.
Dniester, nīs′tər.
Drina (River), drī′nɑ.
Dunajec (River), dū-nā′yet.
Dynow, dī′nev.
Ecoloo, ā-klō′.
Épernay, ē″pār″nē′.
Estaires, ās″tār′.
Fresnes, frān.
Gombin, gōm′bīn.
Grammont, grɑ″mōṅ′.
Grodek, grō′dek.
Hainaut, ē″nō′.
Halicz, hä′lich.
Haumont, o″mōṅ′.
Hazebrouck, az″brūk′.
Kielce, kyel′tse.
Krasnoslav, kras-nō′slɑf.
La Bassee, lɑ bɑs″sē′.
Lancut, län′tsūt.
Laventie, lɑ″vɑṅ″tī′.
Le Four de Paris, lə fūr də pɑ″rī′.
Lens, läṅ.
Le Prêtre, lə prā′tr.
Les Paroches, lē pɑ″rōsh′.
Lezajsk, lē-ʒaisk′.
Lierre, lī″är′.
Loire, lwär.
Lys, līs.
Maramaros-Sziget, mɑ′re-mə″roṡh-sig′et.
Marcheville, marsh″vīl′.
Meaux, mō.
Menin, mə-naṅ′.
Mons, mōṅs.
Montdidier, mōṅ″dī″dī″ē′.
Montfaucon, mōṅ″fo″sōṅ′.
Nantes, nants *or* (*F.*) näṅt.
Nanteuil, noṅ″tū′yə.
Novo Georguievsk, no′vo gē-ōr′gyevsk.
Oise, wāz.
Peronne, pā″ren′.
Przerosl, pshe′rosl.
Radom, rä′dom.
Rambervilliers, rɑṅ″bār″-vī″yē′ [tāp′.
Raon l'Étape, rɑ″ōṅ′ lē″-
Revigny, re″vī″nyī′.
Ribecourt, rīb″kūr′.
Roisel, rwɑ″zel′.
Rosières, ro″zyār′.
Roye, rwä.
Saint Omer, saṅt o″mār′.
St. Quentin, saṅ kaṅ″taṅ′.
Sambor, sām′bor.
San (River), sān.
Sandomir, san-dō′mīr.
Santerre, saṅ″tār′.
Seicheprey, sēsh″prē′.
Serajevo, sā″rɑ-yē′vo.
Save, sāv.
Seine, sēn.
Senlis, saṅ″lī′.
Sezanne, sē″zäṅ′. [vits′.
Skierniewicz, skyer″nı-ē-
Sochaczew, so-hē′tsev.
Somme, sōm.
Stryj, strī.
Suippe, swīp.
Taraczkoz, tɑ-rūts′koz.
Tarnow, tär′nev.
Termonde, tār″mōṅd′.
Thourout, tu″rū′.
Tisza, tī′sə.
Vauquois, vo″kwä′.
Vermelles, vār″māl′.
Vervins, vār″vaṅ′.
Vesle, vēl. [ēn′.
Vic-sur-Aisne, vīk″-sür″-
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Ville-sur-Tourbe, vīl″-
Visegrad, vīsh′ē-grad.
Vitry-le-Francois, vī″trī″-lə-fraṅ″swä′.
Wisloka, vīs-lō′kɑ.
Yaroslaf, yä″ro-slūf′.
Ypres, ī′pr.
Zeebrugge, zē″brūʒ′.
Zwöllen, zvel′en.

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Pure, rich chocolates with select almond and filbert centers. No cream at all used in the filling. Every bite a delight. Put up in handsome three pound boxes. Chocolate Tixies are the gift "de luxe." Your friends will appreciate them. Send $3 today (sold in three pound boxes only) for box containing 3 full pounds—prepaid to you.

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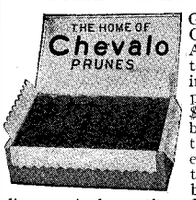

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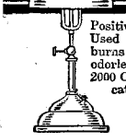

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San Diego Panama California Exposition

The Panama California Exposition and
Southern California

THINK of all the things imaginable to make you want to travel; consider the seasons, the weather, your own education, your comfort, your pleasure; add them all together and you will have part of the reasons for coming to San Diego in 1915.

This wonderful Exposition, celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, will welcome the world on January 1st, and will not close its doors until midnight of the last day of 1915.

A year of sunshine and soft, caressing breezes; an Exposition of man's achievements; a demonstration of what man is doing; while products will be exhibited, processes will be shown; in this, all former Expositions will be outdone; others have shown the silent evidences of man's skill and ingenuity; this Exposition will show manufactures, farming, tea growing and such things throbbing with the life of performance.

Don't miss it! Don't take the chance of regret, following regret, as your friends return and tell you of the most wonderful Exposition ever held; of days and nights of comfort and entertainment in a land full of romance of old Spanish Mission days; the out of doors part of this wonderful Exposition is worth the trip if there was no indoors part.

It is Southern California,—plus! In less than two months after the opening of the San Diego Exposition, San Francisco, five hundred miles north, will open the doors of her wonderful Exposition. Your railroad ticket takes you to both without extra charge. Could anyone think of greater inducements! Come to California in 1915.

On up the coast and across the Rockies, in the deserts and forests, on the plains, and in the valleys that fill the West, there are other sights which make all other lands commonplace.

This is the West of Your Country

It is a West in which you find a civilization that pre-dates that of pre-historic Egypt, a country far excelling those of the Mediterranean; it is the Great West of the Grand Canyon, the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Painted Desert, the Great Trees; the Great West that is old, yet young, filled with the wonders of the world and with the romance of centuries. It is the West that you should see, and 1915 is the time for you to see it, when California with her two Expositions offers you the opportunity and special rates.

Railroad fares and hotel rates add to the inducement, they are very low and will not be raised. Select your time, come when you can, but come!

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION SAN DIEGO 1915

1915 All the Year

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Get your ticket to San Diego.

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"We know how to keep the treasure, how to live, and live indeed."—*Martial.*

1915 All the Year

LOOKING ACROSS CABRILLO CANYON FROM BALBOA PARK

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